THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society of

Vol. LXV No 43—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1926. $1.50 per year in advance

No Other Tea as Good

"SALADA" TEA

T64

We ask you to test this yourself.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Touring Car in first class condition. E. L. BEDORE. 25

FOR SALE—Horse and single set of harness. Apply G. VINCENT, Carter, Napanee.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Corner of Thomas and Centre streets. Apply to MRS. WILLET VANALSTYNE. 41

FOR SALE OR RENT—A very commodious house and lot with all modern conveniences, situate in South Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 41

LOST—Saturday morning, on street or stores, Amber brooch, 3 large stones very heavily set. Finder please return to MRS. OSTROM, Petty Hill, or Box 7. Reward. 39

FOR SALE—Southeast quarter of Lot Number eight, in the fourth concession of Richmond, owned by Percy Snyder. 50 acres, known as part Nelson Russell Farm. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 43

TO RENT—The Whalen Farm at Centreville. 200 acres, well fenced, well watered. Cheese factory on farm. For further particulars apply to CHAS. WHALEN, Executor, Real Estate Agent, 29 Bridge St., Belleville. 42-dp

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 1 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McQUAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

FOR SALE—A steel range for wood or coal in good condition. Has a new oven. The cutout that can be easily attached to bath-room pipes. Might exchange for a good medium sized Quebec Heater. May be seen at residence of Mrs. J. M. Rose, East street. 42-bp

FOR SALE—Very commodious and up-to-date brick house and lot situate South Napanee, good barn, hen house, best of water, beautiful garden and attractive surroundings. Hard and soft water in kitchen also bath room. 3-5 of an acre of land. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25-tf

FRED RUSSELL

Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN

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15tf

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office : Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

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Autumn Millinery

Are shown in immense variety of styles in Felts, Velvet, and combinations of Silk and Felt, Velvet and Felt

Shades: De Rose, Jungle Green, Vanilla, National Blue, Chinese Red, and Wine.

SCARFS

Crepe de Chene and Georgette Newest Designs

HOSIERY

In Silk, Wool and Silk

Prices Moderate

CORSETS AND BRASSIERS

A Specialty

The Leading Millinery House

New Fall Suits and Overcoats Tailored to your order.

$23.75 up.

See our New Fall Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys. We carry only reliable goods at lowest possible prices.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor. Men's and Boys' Wear

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IDEAL HOME

FOR RETIRED FARMER

In Village of Bath, Ontario. New Brick Bungalow, full basement, new barn, eight acres, fronts on Bay of Quinte. Will sell below cost.

MRS. I. I. COGLON,

38--2-m Bath.

CANADA'S MOTOR TRADE.

Two Hundred Thousand Will Be Produced This Year.

Motor car production in Canada every month so far this year has far exceeded the peak corresponding month of previous years. The output of the Canadian motor vehicle plants during the first six months of the year totalled 124,678 or roughly a third more than were produced during the same period of last year. Last year, be it remembered, was the biggest year in the history of the automotive industry in Canada.

Production of Canadian plants during the first half of the current year consisted of 44,880 open model passenger cars, 51,066 closed ones, 15,372 trucks, 12,860 chassis and 99 taxicabs and buses.

As 16,604 motor vehicles were imported and 38,833 were exported during the period the apparent domestic consumption for the January 1 to June 30 inclusive period of this year was 102,643 motor vehicles—another record.

The gain in motor vehicles produced in Canada during the first half of the current year over those of the corresponding period of last year was 27 per cent. The chief reason why the 33 per cent. gain in number of vehicles produced only represented an increase of 27 per cent. in value is the recession in motor vehicle prices.

A disappointing feature is that there was an appreciable shrinkage in exports of passenger cars from Canada during the first half of the current year. There were four per cent. fewer passenger cars exported from the Dominion during the first six months of this year than during the corresponding period of last year.

Bishop Heber Remembered.

Bishop Heber, the writer of the famous missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was recently memorialized by the unveiling of a memorial table in his honor at Wrexham, England. The tablet rests on the site of the old vicarage. Bishop Heber, on a visit to his father-in-law 107 years ago, wrote the hymn, which was sung for the first time in Wrexham's historic church.

ODESSA SCHOOL FAIR

List of awards at Odessa School Fair held on September 13th, 1926.

One quart Oats—Leslie Smith, Roy Powley, Alfred Cochrane.

Sheaf of Oats—Roy Powley, Leslie Smith, Harry Milne, Alfred Cochrane.

One quart Barley—Kenneth Powley.

Sheaf of Barley — Kenneth Powley, Howard Henderson.

One quart Wheat—Roy Powley, Irene Reid, Bernice Reid.

Sheaf of Wheat—Bernice Reid, Roy Powley, Clifford Rees.

Field Corn—Gordon Baldwin, Hettie Snyder, Ruby Clark, Egerton Wallace, Lena Hagerman, Reona Smith.

Early Potatoes—Albert Kimmett, Roy Powley, Ruth Peters, Alfred Cochrane, Johnston Stewart, Reona Smith.

Medium Potatoes — Wilfred VanSlyck, Marie Amey, Irene VanSlyck, Leslie Boston, Leslie Smith, Clifford Montgomery.

Late Potatoes—Stewart Lambert, Claude Grant, Claude Snider, Maud Lewis, Glen Benjamin, Joe Thompson.

Mangels—Leslie Smith, Wilfred VanSlyck, Willie Baldwin, Jean Wright, Alfred Cochrane.

Turnips—Cecil Turnham, Blake McArthur, Orval Morrow, Pauline Frink.

Beets — Mary Fisher, Hilda Montgomery, Bernice Reid, Leslie Smith, Doris Turnham, Ruby Clark.

Carrots—Mabel Sterling, Geo. Hynes, Claude Snyder, Leslie Smith, Roy Babcock, Elsie Boston.

Onions—Howard Withers, Verna Montgomery, Marjorie Baker, Vernon Reid, Clifford Montgomery, R. J. McFarlane.

Parsnips — Lucille Babcock, Elsie Wallace, Robert Clark, Leslie Smith.

Asters — Ruth Peters, Fern Hagerman, Herbert Weese, Marie Amey, Russell Snider, Cecil Griffith.

Phlox—Lucille Babcock, Bernice Reid, Margaret Boston, Marion Miller.

Zinnia—Iva McLaughlin, Reona Smith, Wilfred VanSlyck, Elmer Babcock, Lila Grant, Gladys Buck.

Cosmos—Russell Snider, Amelia Parrott, Gladys Buck.

African Marigold—Verna Montgomery, Irene Reid, Marie Fisher, Everett Withers.

Calendula — Irene VanSlyck, Jean Denyes.

Salpiglossis—Lena Hagerman, French Marigold—Hettie Snider, Pauline Frink, Donald Ruttan, Coreopsis—Reona Smith, Harry Skidmore.

Pinks—Elsie Wallace, Marion Emmons.

Snow Apples—Harry Skidmore, Vernon Reid, R. J. McFarlane.

Wealthy Apples—Dorothy Snider, Duncan Creighton, Annie Weese, Marion Storey.

Collection of Apples—Duncan Creighton, Annie Weese, Herbert Weese, Robert Clark.

Spring Colt, heavy—Roy Powley.

Calf, beef breed—Leslie Smith, Oscar Heath.

Calf, dairy breed — Edward Walker, Kenneth Powley, Walter Thurlow, Roy Powley, Jack Chadwick, Clifton Withers, Clarence Chadwick, Howard Withers, Harold Grant.

Spring Lamb—R. J. McFarlane.

Barred Rock Cockerel—Edward Walker, Orval Morrow, Howard Henderson, Roy Babcock, E. Withers.

Barred Rock Pullet—Howard Walker, Orval Morrow, Howard Henderson, E. Withers.

Pen of Barred Rocks—Edward Walker, Orval Morrow, Dorothy Snider, E. Withers.

Bird House—Herbert Weese, E. Withers, Roy Babcock, Harry Skidmore.

Woolen Mallet—Leslie Boston, Edward Walker, Harry Milne, Vernon Reid.

Nail Apron—Neil Forsyth, E. Withers, Walter Thurlow, Wilfred Newman, Leslie Boston, Edward Walker.

Collection of Weeds—Mabel Sterling, Harry Skidmore, Elsie Boston, E. Withers, Jean Denyes, Irene Reid.

Collection of Clovers and Grasses—Harry Skidmore, Vernon Reid.

Collection of Woods—Roy Babcock, Leslie Boston, Amelia Parrott.

Suits of Live Stock—Amelia Parrott, Everett Withers, Wilfred VanSlyck, Vernon Reid, Leslie Smith.

Quadrupeds, mounted—Herbert Weese, Leslie Smith, Harry Skidmore, Amelia Parrott.

Sandwiches—Lucille Babcock, Irene Baker, Geraldine Frink, Elizabeth Storey.

Graham Mullins—Leslie Boston, Alberta Hicks.

Chocolate Fudge—Marion Miller, Jean Denyes, Marjorie Baker, Donald Ruttan, Pauline Frink.

White Cake—Marion Storey, Maud Lewis, Mabel Sterling, Lorenne Baker, Jean Withers, Gladys Buck.

Apple Pie—Jean Withers, Gladys Buck, Marie Amey, Marion Miller, Elsie Boston.

Wash Cloth—Elizabeth Storey, Lucille Babcock.

Rug—Alberta Hicks.

Apron—Marion Miller, Marie Amey, Marjorie Baker.

Night Gown—Florence Baker, Hazel Storey, Marie Amey.

Writing, First Book—Nettie Snyder.

Writing, Second Book—Marie Amey, Marjorie Baker, Herbert Weese, Walter Thurlow, Gladys Buck, Jean Denyes.

Writing, Third Book—Maud Lewis, Reta Hagerman, Marguerite Metzler, Doris Turnham, Verna Montgomery, Doris McNeely.

Writing, Fourth Book—Florence Sterling, Florence Baker, Mary Heath, Clifford Montgomery, Stella McConnell, Nora Snider.

Drawing, First Book—Lawrence McLaughlin, Hettie Snider, Clifford Rees.

Drawing, Second Book—Marie Amey, Glen Benjamin, Alfred Cochrane, Herbert Weese.

Drawing, Third Book—Ford Lawlor, Irene Reid, Marion Miller, Bernice Reid, Ray Buck, Fern Hagerman.

Drawing, Fourth Book—Luella Hagerman.

Public Speaking Contest—Nelson Thompson, Elsie Boston.

Song Contest—Jean Wemp, Myrel Kellar.

Stock Naming Contest—Robert McFarlane, Ford Lawlor, Clifton Withers, Leslie Boston.

Weed Naming Contest—Harry Skidmore, Mabel Sterling, Ford Lawlor, Leslie Smith.

School Parade—S. S. No. 18; S. S. No. 19; S. S. No. 7.

Home Garden Exhibit—Carlton VanSlyck, Marion Miller, Harold Withers, Roy Babcock, Kathryn Clark, Elsie Boston, J. P. Creighton. Iva McLaughlin.

WHERE WHEAT IS WOVEN

Marvels of Machinery Employed In Turning Out Shredded Wheat.

It has been our privilege to visit a great many factories, and to witness the wonderful manufacturing operations, but seldom have we spent an hour so packed with enjoyment and interest as we passed recently, looking round the home of Shredded Wheat.

From the time the whole wheat grain are poured into the first receptacle prepared for their use until they emerge transformed into the familiar oven-brown biscuits they are untouched by hand.

In order to remove all dirt, wild oats, straw, and other unwanted matter, the grains pass through eight different machines before the actual manufacturing and cooking process is commenced. Grains that are broken or defective in any way are rejected by the machines.

The cleaning processes over, the wheat is conveyed down a long shaft to the cooking room. Here it is steamer for about twenty minutes in order to break up the starch granules and render it digestive and soluble.

After this comes the drying operation, now done by machinery. Cooking is now complete, and the most interesting part of the process, the "shredding," comes next. Through a chute the grains drop down on to weird and wonderful rollers, where they are caught up and spun out into long, thin threads.

Thread upon thread is made at the same time by these rollers, and gradually the threads unite to form a "sheet" resembling closely a skein of wool or silk.

In one long line the "skein" is passed along to the other end of the shredding machine, where equal portions are chopped off and formed into bis biscuits. Another machine even places the biscuits in orderly rows on large metal trays. The latter are picked up as soon as they are full and passed on direct ready for conveyance to the baking oven.

This oven is unlike any other we have even seen. Imagine an iron cylinder, about nine feet wide, passing through the ceiling and floor of a room, and you have some idea of its shape. There are two or three of these ovens, and each has a big door in one side of it.

A kind of revolving fan with trap-like arms, each of which in turn is stopped before the door to receive a load of biscuits, completes the outfit. A good, uniform heat is kept up, and after the "fan" has revolved several times with its freight, each little wheat-cake is perfectly cooked and browned. Another heating apparatus is used to prevent any moisture remaining in them.

In order to facilitate swift packing the cakes are placed on an endless belt, which passes between two parallel lines of girls, who pick them up, two by two, and box them with remarkable dexterity. Another machine "tidies up" and seals the boxes.

Buy Within the Empire.

Buy within the Empire was one subject discussed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the British Board of Trade, when he addressed the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London a short time ago. The trade between Canada and Great Britain was specially considered.

The imports into Great Britain last year from Canada had a value in round numbers of $500,000,000, an increase of $90,000,000 on those of the preceding year.

Great Britain was now importing from the Empire 30 per cent. of her total imports. They were exporting to almost one-half the Empire's per cent. of the whole of their exports.

Exports to Canada last year totalled $160,000,000, or an increase of $3,000,000 on the previous year.

Visiting a Country a Day.

Visiting a country a day for seven days was the accomplishment recently of two British air experts. Starting from London, and using only their airplane services, they visited Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, and ended their flight at the starting point. Their aerial journeys were so rapid that they had plenty of time for sightseeing.

Women Barkers Successful.

At the big expositions in London women now serve as professional "screamers" to draw attention to the sideshows, eating stands or other places of attraction. The novelty of a woman doing that work and their vocal efficiency made them successful at the Wembley exposition and opened a new means of livelihood to them. Men have traditionally been the ballyhoo artists.

Your Lungs.

The ordinary person's lungs contain 76,000,000 air cells.

The Earth's Population.

The population of the earth doubles itself in 250 years.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber, Sept. 20th, 1926.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Dr. E. Ming, presiding.

Present — Reeve Boyes and Councillors Roy, Dunbar, Simpson, Howitt and MacGregor.

In the absence of W. A. Grange, Town Clerk, Mr. M. P. Graham acted as clerk.

On motion the Streets Committee were instructed to investigate the question of putting an asphalt covering on the bridge crossing the river at the east end of the town. The committee were given power to act.

Mr. J. A. Wiseman addressed the Council in reference to the paving of Centre street. The majority of the ratepayers on this street had signed a petition to have the work done, and as this street carried a heavy portion of the traffic, he was of the opinion that a permanent pavement should be built.

Considerable discussion took place as to the advisability of doing some of the preliminary work this fall, but it was finally decided that any work done at this time would leave the street in a bad condition for the winter, and it was decided to wait until next year.

On motion the Police Committee were instructed to talk the question over with officers of the local corp of the Salvation Army in reference to the holding of an Saturday night open air meeting at a point where it will not interfere with the heavy traffic conditions on Saturday evenings.

On motion the road on Donald street, running south from Herkimer street, was ordered to be repaired.

On motion the question of drainage on Thomas street, between John and Dundas streets, was referred to the Streets Committee to see what could be done.

The Water and Light Committee were given power to purchase necessary supplies for the fire department asked for by the Fire Chief.

Night Constable Cook asked for and was granted a two weeks leave of absence.

Coun. Roy reported that Springside Park had been put in first-class condition. Seventy-two loads of loam had been drawn and spread over the park and terraced, and he hoped next year sufficient funds would be received to erect some necessary buildings.

Coun. MacGregor was of the opinion that from the above purpose might be raised by several entertainments held during the winter season.

The matter of some necessary repairs at the Disposal Works was referred to the Town Property Committee with power to act.

An account of Mr. Stanley Pass, $11.00, was ordered paid.

The Council adjourned to meet on Friday morning at 9.30 a.m.

SILLSVILLE.

Election passed off very quietly. Both parties were well organized and did their work well, but the Conservatives had a majority in both polling divisions.

On Tuesday morning the news of an accident reached here. Alpin Baskey, who is a resident of this neighborhood was seriously injured while assisting to move road machinery.

Miss Ethel Basher spent Tuesday with her cousin, Mrs. H. Allison, Conway.

The Sillsville School Fair was held on Monday. The Ladies' Aid served lunches, weiners and several other refreshments. A good crowd was in attendance, with ideal weather.

NEWBURGH.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, Toronto, representing the Lord's Day Alliance, preached in the United Church on Sunday evening last. Miss Leah Chaney assisted at the anniversary service and concert at Harrowsmith on Sunday and Monday last.

The Ladies' Aid of the United Church met at the home of the president on Monday evening last with a large number in attendance. A "Maggie and Jiggs" supper will be held at an early date.

Miss Verna Kellar is spending a week in Croydon.

On Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week there is being held in connection with the United Church, a study class on the "Life of Christ." Everyone is welcome to attend these interesting and profitable meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. Damon Pero, Verona, visited at Allen Pero's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomson and Mrs. T. G. Anderson, Montreal, are guests of Miss Brisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coventry and two sons, Fred and Harry, motored to Campbellford last Sunday with Mrs. M. Kellar and family.

Mrs. W. W. Adams and her mother, Mrs. Pillar, are visiting in Toronto.

Doris and Donald McNeely, Odessa, spent a few days with their grandmother, Mrs. T. McNeely.

Mrs. Archie Reid is visiting at Napanee.

Mr. John Breeze and wife, Seattle, visited at Mr. Frank Breeze's. The Breeze brothers and their families enjoyed a picnic at Verty Lake on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ballance attended the picnic, also Miss Wellbank. It is over thirty years since Mr. J. Breeze visited Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shorey, Mr. George Shorey and little son, Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lemmon and daughter, Evelyn, of Canton, were recent visitors at Mrs. S. Shorey's.

SOFTBALL

Indoor softball was ushered in at the Armouries on Thursday night, when the Deseronto Ponies played an exhibition game with the Napanee Leafs. Despite the inclemency of the weather, there was a fairly good crowd present.

The line-up was as follows:

Deseronto—J. Normile, 1b; J. Normile, 2b; J. Genereaux, 3b; E. Whitton, ss; T. Foote, rf; P. Goulin, lf; J. Perry, cf; I. Topping, c; L. Wagar, p.

Napanee—I. Embury, 1b; M. Embury, 2b; H. O'Neil, 3b; M. Stinson, ss; M. Douglas, rf; K. Ungar, lf; M. Bates, cf; M. Grass, c; D. Johnston, p.

Score by innings:

Deseronto..... 0 5 3 1 0 0 8 4 7 4—36

Napanee..... 0 8 0 2 4 1 0 3 1—19

Umpires—at the plate, Cole; on bases, Fraser.

The game, as the score would indicate, was a regular slugfest, and the errors were numerous and costly. The Deseronto girls presented a formidable looking their work on the bases being particularly good. In Miss Lillian Ungar they have a very fine pitcher, she pitching an excellent game. The local girls played brilliant at times, but at the critical moments seemed to lose their heads. Although the score was large and the visitors won handily, the affair seemed to enjoy the game, judging by the applause. The teams and officials were dined at the conclusion of the game.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESIGNATION MADE AT OTTAWA BY PREMIER MEIGHEN

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The Prime Minister's office officially announced late yesterday afternoon that a formal meeting of the Meighen cabinet had been called for Monday next, and that the Government will immediately tender its resignation.

The text of the statement containing the announcement is as follows:

"As soon as the final returns were received, Mr. Meighen despatched a telegram to each of the ministers, asking him to come to Ottawa. A cabinet meeting will be held on Monday, the earliest date upon which the members of the Government can arrive. The Government will, of course, immediately tender its resignation.

Earlier yesterday Premier Meighen conferred in his office with a number of his ministers, who arrived in the capital, but no formal report of the cabinet was held. Those who attended the informal conference were Sir Henry Drayton, Sir George Perley, Hon. E. R. Ryckman, Hon. Donald Sutherland and Hon. Raymond Morand.

Other members of the cabinet are now on their way to Ottawa, in response to Premier Meighen's summons.

FERGUSON NOT TO FACE HOUSE WITH NINE VACANT SEATS

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister-elect, stated that he would not face the Ontario Legislature again with nine seats vacant in the province, but he would call a by-election for a Provincial general election would be held before the next session of the Legislature. Previous to the Federal election campaign there were seven vacant seats caused by resignations, and two were added by death. Premier Bowman, Progressive member for Manitoulin, and J. W. Freeborn, Progressive member for Middlesex East, resigned to run for Federal honors Tuesday.

"In some respects I was surprised at the result of the vote," said Premier Ferguson, when asked what he thought of the results of Tuesday's election. "I didn't think that we would lose quite so many seats in Ontario.

"In the first place the Liberals had a much better and better organization than we had. Then, if the Conservatives had not been so over-confident the results might have been better.

"No doubt too, this Stevens affair, in connection with the old Canadian Northern, came at a time when there was no time for a proper explanation and discussion to counteract its effect. But before any reasonable and accurate view of the case can be taken, we must have time to look into it. These have not only declared all the effect of the Customs scandal."

"Have you fixed a day for the Provincial election?" was asked.

"I am not saying anything. You can guess the same as others."

"Will you face the House with nine vacant seats next year?"

"No, I will not."

The bright spot in the election for Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General, is the fact that Kingston returned a Conservative. "I don't believe in making post mortems. What's the use?" he added.

SCHOOL FAIR DATES.

Tamworth	"	22nd
Anderson	"	23rd
Centreville	"	27th
Stella	"	28th

Cement!

A fresh carload just in.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD-LENNOX

Allow me, in a few words, to thank all those who in any way assisted the Liberal cause in the campaign which closed on Tuesday, Sept. 14th.

Although locally we did not succeed in our aims, still the general result throughout the country has more than justified and crowned our efforts with success.

The policies we advocated will now be adopted by Parliament for the country's good and the clamour of our opponents to hold on to a 2½ months usurpation of authority and power has been stilled for the duration of one parliament at least, and perhaps for a much longer time.

As I never permit my political opinions to interfere with my social contacts and friendships, I now rejoin the ranks of the community as a friend, and well-wisher of all.

Yours truly,

H. H. HORSEY.

Ottawa, Sept. 15th.

H. H. Horsey, Esq.,

Picton, Ont.

I share with yourself and our Liberal friends of Prince Edward-Lennox very deep regret at the campaign not having resulted in your election, but as it was so firmly believed it would. You made a magnificent fight and I hope you and our friends will not experience too keen a disappointment, but will feel that in the campaign you have carried on so splendidly you have contributed in a very real measure to the great Liberal victory which has been won.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Ottawa, Sept. 15th.

H. H. Horsey, Esq.,

Picton, Ont.

Dreadfully sorry your splendid fight missed the success it deserved.

VINCENT MASSEY.

Roll Wrapping in all widths. Cotton Twine in cones.

EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

PRESS NOTICE

For a great many years Canadian poultrymen have imported day-old chicks from the United States, and when secured from reliable breeders these chicks have undoubtedly assisted in the development of the poultry industry in this country. With the advent of the mammoth incubator and hatcheries another condition arose and that was the exporting to Canada of day-old chicks from the Old Country. Period States' commercial hatcheries, and this was an entirely different proposition.

In the first case the chicks were for the most part for the improvement of stock and came in duty free. In the second case the quality of the chicks was entirely a hit and miss proposition and for the most part they were not the type required in this country, but they also came in duty free, under the declaration that they were for the improvement of stock. In other words it was so easy that Canada became a dumping ground.

Two years ago an attempt was made to correct matters and the Department of Agriculture was instrumental in having adopted as a temporary expedient a regulation providing for the free entry of chicks from a Provincial general election would be held before the next session of the Legislature. Previous to the Federal election campaign there were seven vacant seats caused by resignations, and two were added by death. Premier Bowman, Progressive member for Manitoulin, and J. W. Freeborn, Progressive member for Middlesex East, resigned to run for Federal honors Tuesday.

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Cement!

A fresh carload just in.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Going Shooting?

Guns, rifles, shot, shells and cartridges.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

The First Theatre in North America

Arched entrance to Old Fort. Inset—Cairn on site of first French Fort commemorating the birthplace of Canadian Drama.

To commemorate the first theatrical performance on the North American continent, a simple stone cairn and tablet has been placed on the site of the first French Fort at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, the birthplace of Canadian literature and drama.

Here the first American play was written and acted 320 years ago. Although it was unlike the kind of dramatic performances one sees today from comfortable orchestra stalls, it was from all historical accounts, a "pretty good show." It was called "Neptune's Theatre" and was staged on the waters of Annapolis Basin, the actors performing on a movable and precarious stage of canoes, and the orchestra themselves, men of opposite extremes in social and intellectual condition, — some gentlemen of France, and others aboriginals of Nova Scotia wilds.

The author of this unique production was Marc Lescarbot, a French lawyer and poet, who came with Poutrincourt to Port Royal in 1606. During his first winter he was in charge of the Fort during the absence of Poutrincourt on an exploration expedition. If Lescarbot must be credited with the distinction of being the author and producer of the first North American play, he is also responsible for inaugurating a short hours day for his men, and the first experimental farm in the country. Moreover he was one of the most prominent members of the "Order of Good Cheer", an epicurean organization established by Champlain for the purpose of setting a record in the variety and excellence of food, which members washed down with a plentiful supply of rare old wines. Lescarbot was as particularly proficient in "throwing" a good party.

To add a still further "touch of gayety", as Lescarbot put it, on the return of Poutrincourt from his voyage of discovery, Lescarbot composed an original masque called "Neptune Theatre," which was enacted in the presence of Poutrincourt aboard ship. After it was over the company went ashore, entered the "habitation" and home of the "Order" and the banquet began. Later Lescarbot returned to France and wrote the "Histoire de Nouvelle France," and the Old Fort fell into the hands of the British.

It is the most peaceful spot in the world now. A beautiful bronze tablet, bearing the arms of France and Navarre at the top and the inscription:

"Site of the first fort or 'Habitation' of Port Royal. Built by the French under De Monts and Champlain, 1605. Attacked and partially destroyed by a British force from Virginia, 1613. Restored and occupied by Scottish Colonists, 1629. Laid waste on their refinement from the country, 1632. Home of the 'Order of Good Cheer'. Birthplace of Canadian Literature and Drama."

With a simple ceremony the tablet was unveiled recently by the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia before members of the Historic Monuments and Sites Board of Canada, who were responsible for its erection, and prominent archivists from all over the Dominion. It is just one more interesting landmark at Annapolis Royal, surely the most romantic centre of Nova Scotia on the Dominion Atlantic Railway with its park and museum, and beloved of travellers.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

REVIEW : EARLY LEADERS OF ISRAEL.

Sunday, Sept. 26. Devotional Reading, Psalm 105 : 1-8.

Golden Text—Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith. (Heb. 12 : 1-2).

A great deal of the New Testament is foreshadowed in the Old ; and this quarter's lessons in Exodus give us remarkable illustrations, or types, of the Christian life, and forth in the actual experiences of God's chosen people, Israel. A worthwhile review may be had by discovering parallels between the experiences of Israel and the experiences of the Christian.

1. Israel Enslaved in Egypt (Ex. 1 : 4-14). The Gospel of Christ is for enslaved people, and all men by nature are the slaves of sin. Our slavery is our need of a Saviour.

2. In the Childhood and Education of Moses (Ex. 2 : 1-10 ; Acts 7 :22) God began His preparation of a deliverer, or saviour for Israel. The best that the world could furnish was given to Moses, in his education at the royal court of Egypt. The early years of the young Israelite, remind us of the words concerning the boyhood of Jesus, and He increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." (Luke 2 : 52).

3. In the Call of Moses (Ex. 3 : 10 to 4 : 18) we have an accurate and unsparing account of Moses's mistakes and weaknesses as well as of his great commission. He could only be Israel's deliverer after he had been brought into the presence of God, at the burning bush. When God calls, and man answers, God can use the man in spite of his weaknesses.

4. Israel's deliverance required not only a deliverer, but also blood sacrifice ; and so we have the Passover (Ex. 11 : 1 to 12 : 36). There is no salvation apart from blood, either for Israel or for the Church. The shed blood of the Passover lamb typifies the precious blood of the Lamb without blemish, Jesus Christ, poured for us.

5. When God leads on nothing can block the way. The deliverance at the Red Sea (Ex. 13 : 17-22 ; 14:10-16) is a miracle as God's omnipotence rolling back the waters of the sea to let His people through, and then drowning their enemies by those same waters. This experience was, to Israel, that which Paul set forth in the words, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ" (2 Cor. 2 : 14).

6. After God delivers. He cares for every need, both bodily and spiritual. The feeding of the Manna (Ex. 16 : 1-36) proved this. The Israelites, losing their faith, thought they were all going to starve in the wilderness. But God said, "Behold I will rain bread from Heaven for you." God does not save people in order to abandon them. Paul knew this, as he declared, "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus" (Phil. 4 : 19).

7. Neither Israelites nor Christians need to turn away from God's plans and follow the advice of worldly friends. What is called Jethro's Wise Counsel (Ex. 18 : 1-27) seemed wise, from the human standpoint, but it was foolishness with God. Both quarrels and fears made the mistake of trying to improve upon God's plan. "The foolishness of God is wiser than men" (1 Cor. 1 :25).

8. Duties to God (Ex. 19 : 1 to 20 : 11). Because God has brought us "out of the house of bondage" we are to "have no other God's" before Him ; and we are to bear His name worthily. It is not the meaning of the first four commandments expressed in the call to Christians, who have been saved "by the mercies of God," that they present themselves "a living sacrifice" unto Him (Rom. 12 : 1), and permit no idols of any sort in their lives ? (1 John 5: 21).

9. Israel's Duties to Man (Ex. 20 : 12-21), which are the second part of the Ten Commandments, are but expressions of the New Testament duty and privilege of love. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor ; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law" (Rom. 13 : 10).

10. Before the elaborate tabernacle was built in the wilderness, there was still a place where God met man, the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 33). It was here that "the cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door of the tabernacle, and the Lord talked with Moses." In Christ, and through his sacrifice, men could have access to the Father, for He said to one of His disciples, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father" (John 14 : 9).

11. Gifts for the Tabernacle (Ex. 35 : 4 to 36 : 7 were asked for, when that elaborate structure was to be built. But only those were allowed to give who "brought a willing offering unto the Lord" ; and only such giving to the Lord is acceptable from the Christian, for "so let him give ; not grudgingly, or of necessity : for God loveth a cheerful giver" (2 Cor. 8 : 12 ; 9 : 7).

12. Obedience to Law (Lev. 26) was required of the Israelites in order to have blessing ; it is required of the Christian because God has given him every blessing in Christ. We keep God's law today as Christians, not in order to be saved, but because we have been saved apart from the law, through faith in Christ.

The Lee Family.

The Lee family of which Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate army during the Civil war, was a member, was of English origin. One of his ancestors emigrated to Virginia in the reign of Charles I, and the family was prominent then, during and after the Revolutionary war.—Columbus Dispatch.

Mineral Lake.

A lake near Biggar, Saskatchewan, has been found to be saturated with sodium sulphate, and the deposits under the lake and alongside the edge to be nearly 97 per cent pure sulphate. The mineral is used extensively in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, in photography and other industrial purposes.

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ROBT. LIGHT. 44tf

OUTDOOR WINTERING

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Though outdoor wintering is becoming very popular and is considered highly successful, there is still come in reports of losses which ,however, are usually the result of inadequate preparations being made for the winter.

Wintering outdoors means more than merely placing one's colonies in their winter cases and leaving them there to pass the winter. It means preparing the bees in the best way possible that they may come out strong in the spring, for the strong colonies are the profitable ones.

With this in view, preparations should be started about the end of July by seeing that the colonies are headed by young queens or at least vigorous ones, in order that a large force of young bees may be produced. Should there be no fall flow to stimulate brood rearing it may be necessary to feed.

Winter cases having been made according to one's own design or to drawing which may be had by writing to the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, about the end of September the colonies, after being weighed, are placed in the cases and four inches of packing is placed underneath and about the sides of the hives. The colonies are then fed, if necessary. Any ten-frame Langstroth hive without its outer cover that does not weigh at lease 75 pounds, should be fed one pound of sugar for every pound lacking in a syrup composed of 2 parts best granulated sugar to 1 part water. For straight wintering, sugar which contains no residue in the bees' intestines is superior to honey, in that sugar breaks down into gas and water, whereas honey leaves a residue which, however, is necessary for brood rearing in the spring.

The bees being fed the required amount of syrup or as much as they will take down, the top packing is put down.

Natural windreaks should be used if available ; otherwise wooden fences similar to the snow fences of the railroads should be provided to break the piercing winds that would strike and chill the colonies.

The above requirements for good wintering being satisfied no further attention will be required until spring.

"READY" HEIGHTS.

Air Passengers Need Not Be Afraid of That Giddy Feeling.

From a few inquiries the writer has made recently, it would appear that the greater part of the busi and women who would like to fly, but dare not, are deterred, not by the thought of any danger in consequence of going up some thousands of feet into the air without any "visible means of support," but are afraid of air-sickness brought on by looking down from such a colossal height.

"Even to stand on the top of a building and look down a few hundred feet or so makes me go all dizzy," said one lady. "What should I be like at five thousand feet?" And so say the majority of people.

But the truth of the matter is that this line of reason is based entirely on a fallacy. As a matter of fact, it is a truth well known to science that looking down a lift-shaft gives one a very much worse feeling than does looking down from an airplane at any height.

Why is this? It is because, in order to create an unpleasant sensation in these circumstances, it is necessary that there should be a definite, visible line to carry the eye from the place where one is standing or sitting down to the earth below.

With a lift-shaft you have four perpendicular lines all carrying the eye down, and you get a very bad sensation indeed. Almost as bad is the giddiness that comes of looking down from a high building where you have the sheer line of the wall to follow. Next, but much better than either of the foregoing, comes looking down from a captive balloon. In this case there is the cable which anchors the balloon to give a straight line.

But with an airplane you have no line at all, and, consequently, no giddy feeling either. So, next time you have the opportunity of going up, don't refuse on grounds of possible giddiness. If this fear is all that worries you, you can take it for granted that you will thoroughly enjoy your first air trip.

"Two Strings to Your Bow."

"In the brave days of old," when the English bowmen made history on many a stricken field, it was their custom always to carry a second string for their "good yew bows." It was the emergency string. It was to the bow what the spare wheel is to the modern motor-car. If the first string snapped, or got wet and useless, the second string could be quickly adjusted. Thus was the warrior once more equipped for war.

So the expression "to have two strings to your bow" became proverbial. And it is still applicable to present-day conditions, even though bows and arrows have long since yielded to big Berthas and magazine rifles.

Greater London.

Greater London has 2,300 miles of streets.

Longest River.

The longest river is the Amazon in Brazil, South America, 4,000 miles.

Ancient Poultry Farms.

Although hot-air and hot-water incubators were not known in Europe until the last decades of the eighteenth century, the Chinese and Egyptians practiced artificial incubation of fowls' eggs thousands of years ago. The ancient Egyptians built enormous ovens of semi-dried bricks, often covering an area of as much as 6,000 square feet. Similar egg-ovens are in use in Egypt today, the craft having been handed down through the centuries, from father to son. Through the centre of the egg-oven runs a passage which opens on each side to circular vaults, in which the actual hatching is done. Fires are kept alight in each vault, and all surplus heat and smoke escape from a large hole in the roof. During incubation the porous eggshell admits a slight amount of oxygen and allows the escape of other gases. Every day the shell grows more brittle, so that when the time comes for the live chick to break forth it has no difficulty in doing so.

Here and There

More than 500,000 people will have visited Ste. Anne de Beaupre this year when the season ends. It is already an increase over last year when 504,322 persons visited this famous shrine. During the week ending August 22nd, 43,900 pilgrims visited Ste. Annes.

Halifax.—Considerable quantities of swordfish are being shipped from Nova Scotia to the Boston market at the present time. This commodity has found a good market in Boston and shipments to that city average around ten to fifteen thousand pounds a day during the shipping season.

September is becoming a popular month for marriages judging by the number of honeymoon couples leaving from Windsor Street Station, Montreal, recently. On Labor Day no less than 50 couples boarded the Canadian Pacific trains at this depot. The record established for one day, however, was some years ago in June when 70 couples left Windsor Station one morning.

The new North Channel below Quebec will be opened to navigation on June 1 next and continue during the high water season, according to a recent announcement of the Marine Department. The new channel extends in a straight line from St. Jean, Isle of Orleans, to near the north shore. The work has been underway for the past ten years. The minimum depth of water at high tide will be 35 feet. When all the work is done there will be the same minimum at low tide.

"The Little Red Schoolhouse" will be brought on rails to the children living in the remote areas along the Canadian Pacific in Northern Ontario between Sudbury and Chapleau. Fully equipped with desks and teachers' accommodations the railway cars will visit about six points a month. There are about 400 pupils in these areas of the North who suffer disadvantage from the lack of school accommodation. It is expected that eventually the entire areas will be served by travelling schools.

Immigration to Canada in the first six months of 1926 amounted to 70,253, compared with 43,241 in the same period a year ago, an increase of 62 per cent., according to a statement issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. In the period under review British immigration increased from 20,452 to 27,849; immigration from the United States increased from 8,036 to 10,037 and from other countries increased from 14,753 to 32,367. Immigration for the month of June amounted to 12,191, an increase of 50% over June a year ago.

Saint John. — Representatives of Boards of Trade from all over the Dominion will gather here about the end of September or the middle of October for the first annual meeting of the Canadian Board of Trade. All three days are to be devoted to committee work on the larger questions of importance to the country at this time, including such points of government, immigration, taxation problems, preservation of the identity of Canadian grain, industrial research, trade and commerce, domestic and export, and particular attention is to be given to some system of facilitating inter-provincial trade.

Eight Pacific type locomotives, known as the G-3-d class and similar in general design to the well known 2,300 series Pacific class locomotive of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been delivered to the Company. They are part of an order of 24 of these locomotives. By a special application of superheaters, greater power is developed. Delivery has also been commenced on an order of twenty Mikado type locomotives of the 5,300 type which have the same improvements. Both class of engine are part of the general equipment for which a provision of $14,794,649 was made in the last annual report of the Company.

Cleaning Wallpaper.

To clean and polish wallpaper, add two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to half a pailful of water, and wash the walls down with a flannel dipped in this. Take half a pailful of water and add two tablespoonfuls of turpentine. Wash the walls a second time with this and wipe as dry as possible.

Good Rule for Life.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants; for if they be real wants they will come in search of you. He that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.—Colton.

Strongly for Education.

We have always believed in the high possibilities of the movies and more particularly since a charming girl told us she had found you could hold hands just as well at an educational film as any other.—Grand Rapids.

Fortunate is Our Country.

It is stated that the United States has 5 per cent of the world's population and 33 per cent of its wealth. In other words, one-twentieth of the people and one-third of the money of the whole world.

ANCIENT GIANT SUNDIAL.

Used by the Priests of the Ancient City of Copan.

Among the most romantic of recent scientific events is the slow reconstruction of the forgotten astronomical science of the ancient Mayas of Mexico and Central America, an accomplishment in which Dr. Sylvanus Morley and his associates in the Carnegie Institution of Washington have had a large share, says an article in the Toronto Globe. Dr. Morley's report contains the details of the remarkable giant sundial used by the priests of the ancient city of Copan, in what is now Honduras, to determine a specific date in the spring of each year, a date which seems to have been the one that we call April 12.

This great sundial measured two and a quarter miles from side to side. Monuments had been erected on two hilltops that distance apart—one to the west of the city, the other to the east. As the spring advanced the ancient astronomers stationed themselves each evening at the eastern monument. They watched the sun as it sank behind the western hills. Each evening it set a trifle farther south. Finally came the night when it set exactly behind the western monument of the giant dial. That marked the date for which the astronomers were waiting, the date now read as April 12.

A similar arrangement of monuments to form a large sundial has been found by the Carnegie scientists at another ruined Mayan city called Uaxactun, but here the dates marked seem to have been those of the equinoxes and the solstices, the same four dates which astronomers still use to fix the quarters of the year. At still a third Mayan city, now called Chichen Itza, there has been found a round stone tower containing curious passages and windows, interpreted by only as sighting tubes; lensless telescopes with which the positions of the heavenly bodies could be determined from day to day, evidently in order to fix other dates and to control the calendar. In spite of their lack of telescopes and other instruments of precision, the Mayan scientists possessed, it is now evident, a knowledge of calendrical science very little, if at all, inferior to our own.

It is easy to see, scientists remark, why the solstices and equinoxes, as fixed by the Uaxactun dial, were considered important. These are natural divisions of the year, still significant to astronomers. But why was April 12 selected by the Copan astronomers to be honored by a great dial intended to fix this date alone? We cannot be sure, but Dr. Morley makes a plausible suggestion. April 12 may have marked, he thinks, the date on which the people began to burn the brush and stubble of their fields preparatory to planting the next year's crop, a procedure still employed each spring by the Honduran agriculturists. The burning and planting must be safely over before the rains began. The sundial at Copan was evidently the equivalent of the modern farmer's almanac.

WHALING IN PACIFIC.

Almost Forgotten Industry Has Been Revived In the Pacific.

Whaling—an almost forgotten industry except in history and in stories of the picturesque sailing boats of an earlier day—is reviving to an astonishing degree in the waters of the Pacific, off the coast of southern and lower California.

More huge denzens of the deep have been captured this season than in any similar period since the whaling business fell into the discard. Ships are reporting sighting one or more of the great sea mammals during the run from San Diego to Los Angeles.

Passengers on one liner making the run saw three whales sporting in the lee of Catalina Island. The whales, which ranged from 60 to 80 feet in length, were spouting, sounding and splashing just as they did in the old days when whaling vessels searched so thoroughly for their prey that they almost wiped out the species.

The remnant of the schools which escaped the whalers in the early period of west coast settlement seems to have hidden themselves away in some remote parts where, undisturbed by man, they increased in numbers until they outgrew their hiding place and were driven by overcrowding again to range the open seas. Despatches from Atlantic ports recently have told of great schools of whales sighted in those waters also.

Livingstone's Tree.

A graceful act to a great memory has just been carried out under British auspices at Ujiji, in Tanganyika Territory, Africa.

Here it was that fifty-four years ago H. M. Stanley found the great explorer, Livingstone, who had reached the place in a state of great exhaustion after five years' travelling in the "Dark Continent." Livingstone had then been lost to sight for months.

Stanley's laconic greeting, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," when he finally met Livingstone face to face in the far-off African village, has gone down to history.

This meeting took place under a mango tree, where the tired Livingstone was resting, and around the tree the British administrative officer in charge of the district has now placed a simple rail and stone fence to preserve it and to commemorate the event.

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THE SEA'S LITTLE JOES

Gas Buoys and Lighthouses Rendered Automatic.

An invention of which landsmen know little, yet which saves their pockets to the tune of tens of thousands yearly, is the so-called sun valve by means of which gas buoys and lighthouses are rendered automatic.

Inside a gas buoy can be stored enough acetylene gas to burn for six months if the light can be turned down in the daytime. To do this work by hand would mean the employment of hundreds of men and launches, and would often be impossible owing to bad weather. But by means of the sun valve the sun is made to do the work. As day breaks the action of the light on a certain substance causes the tap to be turned so that the acetylene flame burns low. When twilight comes again the diminishing daylight causes the flame to rise again, so that gas is only being consumed during the hours of darkness. Even a heavy fog causes the light to burn up brightly.

There is also an electric-light buoy of which the light is operated by a mechanism worked solely by wave action. This gives a more powerful light than the gas buoy, and, once installed, goes on working indefinitely. Inside is a turbine driven by a stream of water flung by a pump, and this pump is worked entirely by the rise and fall of the buoy on the waves. Even a gentle swell will do the trick. The turbine runs the dynamo and the dynamo produces the light.

The fog-horn or moaning buoy is worked in similar fashion by a pump which, at every stroke, forces air into an air chamber. A small engine liberates the air in regular quantities, allowing it to pass up into the fog-horn which produces the blast. This buoy continues to work so long as will hold together. It only needs oiling at long intervals. Sound buoys are invaluable in foggy weather, much more so than any form of light.

The lightship on the Otter Rock on the west coast of Scotland has no crew. Its light burns without attention, and it has a great fog bell which is made to strike by the vessel's roll.

Much of Holland's coast is actually below the level of high tide, and, as we know, is protected by dunes and walls. Of late years clever Dutch engineers have succeeded in making the sea itself do the work of building up the coast. Instead of placing a vertical wall between sea and shore, they have built jetties running seawards. These are of a very slender construction, being merely rows of reeds set with their tops a few inches above the sand. One windy day is enough to pile the sand up in front of ger these reeds, when, at once, a fresh line of reeds is set, and this process continues until a massive dyke is built up. A storm cuts into the toes of these dykes, but by the same process of building they are soon restored.

WANTS A NEW PALACE.

Nizam of Hyderabad Not Content With Half a Dozen.

The Nizam of Hyderabad (India) is turning his attention to a new palace. His capital, the city of Hyderabad, already contains half a dozen gorgeous palaces, built by his ancestors. But the present occupant of the throne wants to eclipse them all in the splendor of his edifice.

The plans for it have already been drawn up, and in the magnificent hall which the Nizam solaces himself during those soothing moments in the treasure chamber in the cool depths of the vaults is a model of the palace.

The model is entirely of beautiful silver filigree work and shows in its curving minarets and tapering spires all the delicate tracery of the finest Indian art.

Looking on it the Nizam can picture himself installed with his large family—he has a harem of 300 wives —in a home of his own building.

His services during the war won for him the title of "Faithful Ally" as well as the designation "Exalted" and a lieutenant-generalship. He gave hundreds of thousands of pounds to the British cause.

His generosity to a former foe was equally remarkable. Even war with Turkey, whose Sultan was Caliph of Islam, could not disturb the Nizam's essential loyalty to his faith. So the Caliph Abdul Medjid Effendi was forced to flee from Constantinople, the Nizam set an example to Moslem rulers by settling on the head of the faith an annual income of $18,000.

The traditional hostility of Moslem and Hindu, which breaks out so frequently in other parts of India, is not known in the Nizam's dominions. One reason, perhaps, is that there is a rule in force practicing Hindu, for the Nizam by decree — firman — has forbidden anyone within his territory to possess an object as a picture of the Hindu's sacred cow.

Although he is known as a good friend to the British, it is whispered that the Indian Government does not like his system of collecting taxes, and are trying to induce him to let them install a civil service system in his dominions.

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Duce Hunts Treasure

"I have willed it and my will is law in Italy," quoth Benito Mussolini in a recent speech setting forth his powers. The latest expression of the Duce's will is his abolition of all civic elections in that country. Not long ago this idol of the blackshirts and terror of all communists, who class people in jail for daring to criticize him appointed a commission to inquire into the possibilities of recovering some ancient Roman treasures from the bottom of Lake Nemi.

About two thousand years ago a Roman emperor had constructed several floating palaces on this beautiful little Italian mere. Historians relate that their decks were gorgeous, parqued with disks of porphyry, and their railings of ornamental bronze. Ancient writers say that these pleasure craft were the scene of brilliant festivities. The vessels were moored to the side of "Diana's Mirror" and could be towed to its centre. Ages they have been sunk beneath the surface and now perchance lie deep buried in the mud. Mussolini, the all-powerful, actually contemplates the draining of the lake to facilitate investigation.

Ever since the day in the fifteenth century when Cardinal Prospero Colona, during the reign of Pope Eugenio IV., as feudal lord of Nemi, heard fishermen discussing the wonderful ships lying in the sand, efforts have been made for their reclamation. The Cardinal consulted an engineer, Alberti, who, in due course, built a raft of planks with empty barrels attached to it. This crude affair was pushed out over the presumed location of the wrecks. Four pointed anchors attached to capstans were fastened on the raft and, with the aid of fishermen, lowered to grapple with the vessels. The story is that the anchors gave way with the weight of the first ship, but that some interesting fragments were salved. These pieces bore out the story of the magnificence of the vessels. They were of inlaid larchwood. Alberti left a record stating what he saw of the ships. He inscribed an iron framework and a concrete floor decorated with porphyry.

A century later the inventor of a diving bell made two ineffectual attempts to resurrect the vessels. On his second try he managed to get a good view of one of the sunken craft. Since that date divers have brought up various objects from the wrecks, including bronze mooring rings and a beautiful Greco-Roman head of Medusa from the furnishing. It is thought that much statuary from the decks lies in the lake's bottom.

The commission now considers the plan of draining the lake. The cost would be enormous. Also, as the Lake Nemi would have to be pumped into the ancient emissary with a tunnel 1,649 yards long, or else into the adjacent Lake Albano, the lake itself lies nearly 1,000 feet above sea level, its surface measures approximately 1,200,000 square yards, and its depth of 100 feet. The two ships are supposed to lie 65 yards from shore under the shadow of the villa Sforza Cesarini.

The simplest plan, says experts, would be to pump the water into the emissary and then have a way to irrigate the cultivated fields of the Ariccia Valley. But this would require to be done during the dry season which would mean three months of draining.

But the people of Nemi protest on this score as the lake brings in money during the summer from tourists. And lack of the lake would rob the place of its main attraction. Tourists would shun Nemi with its spindrift sheet of water gone. Pumping the waters into Lake Albano seems the more feasible plan, because they could presently be returned by gravity. But as money is lacking for the enterprise and Mussolini is reported to have refused to consider any international subscriptions, the scheme lags.

So far, the only relics of the Roman emperor's vessels are some ancient bronzes in the local museum and some other objects in the palace of Donna Eugenia Ruspoli, the American chatelaine of the old Colonna feudal dwelling in the village of Nemi, which, in addition to the fact that the ships were recovered they would not be the oldest vessels of antiquity on view. In the museum of Cairo are two fairly well preserved Egyptian Nile boats, 33 feet long and about 10 feet in beam. These, used as funeral ships, were dug out of the sand near one of the pyramids and are supposed to be about 4,000 years old.

Wasps Natural Thieves.

Wasps are natural thieves, and they pillage the sweet things from all manner of places, even the bees being by no means immune. But the wasp is a manufacturer also, chewing up bits of wood and mixing it with a glutinous saliva to make a paper-like substance out of which to build its nest. The queen wasp is a good laborer in her early days but eventually she devotes herself entirely to laying eggs.

Cloth That Will Not Crease.

Cloth that is guaranteed not to crease has been invented by a young Bradford, England, student; it is not yet on the market.

WHEN THE BRETHREN SMILED.

New Stories of Sermons That Went a Trifle Astray.

I have always been doubtful of the story of the prison chaplain who, when invited to preach in a village church, used an old sermon and forgot to cut out the last two lines: "And, in conclusion, I shall never see any of your faces here again!" a chaplain could only say the above if the whole of his congregation were due for release on the morrow.

Here, however, are some true and new stories of sermons that went a trifle astray, says an Old Country parson. The first concerns myself.

I arrived in a country parish late on a Saturday evening to take the Sunday services. Said the churchwarden, "I suppose you know, sir, that the squire's dead? The vicar, if he'd been here, would have said something about it in his sermon."

I put a few questions, and found that the squire had been a good man, kind, and so on. Thus, in my Sunday morning sermon I referred to the loss the parish had sustained, and concluded, "May our end be like his." I said it twice, in fact.

"Y-es," said the warden, "you did all right, bar that bit at the end. You see, the squire broke his neck hunting."

In another parish, remote and rural, the newly-appointed rector, believing that more people would be attracted to church if the subjects of sermons were announced, stated at the conclusion of a Sunday morning service that in the evening he would preach on "The patience of Job"—that "grand old man."

The building was packed, and the rector was extremely pleased until he learned that during the vacancy in the living the wardens had tried hard to get the seventy-four-year-old clerk-sexton-verger to resign. But the latter had held fast to his offices, and had told everybody that "he'd got patience, he had, and was going to wait to hear what the new rector would say." Yes, his name was Job!

The vicar of a town parish was asked to preach in a country church. As he is not an extempore preacher, and there was no time to write a new sermon, he took an old one. The text was, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have their nests."

"Few of us, dear friends," he said, "have seen a fox in its wild state, or would know a fox hole if we saw one. . . ."

Quite all right for a parish in London, but he was in the heart of the most famous fox-hunting district in England!

You may know how, in some villages, one surname predominates. Paying a preliminary mission visit to a hamlet near Dorchester, I went into the pulpit and gave out some notices. Then, just as I was about to announce my text, I noticed that the choir-boys had lolled back in their seats and were evidently going to make themselves comfortable. In less than ten seconds, however, they were all sitting very upright and more than a trifle scared.

Why? Because, with my eye reprovingly on them, I had announced my text, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates."

Nine out of the dozen—I didn't know it at the time, of course—were named Gates!

Royalties on Movies.

Motion picture royalties are coming to have an increasingly important item of invisible exchange. The U. S. Federal Department of Commerce estimates that "for the last six years our receipts from motion picture royalties have been at least $300,000,000, while our royalty payments to foreign countries for the period have been scarcely $1,000,000.

"Upon the basis of the most reliable sources," the department states in its latest survey of international payment balances, "the figures for motion picture royalties for the last five years are as follows: 1921, $40,000,000; 1922, $50,000,000; 1923, $60,000,000; 1924, $70,000,000; 1925, $75,000,000. One of the 1925 items it has been estimated that Canada paid us $3,500,000, Europe $52,000,000, Latin America $7,500,000 and Asia and the rest of the world, $12,000,000."

Brass Dishes Suspected.

Due to the prevalence of certain disease among the inhabitants of Korea, a study is being made of the eating and cooking utensils used in that country. It has already been discovered that the utensils are largely brass and certain diseases which seem to be unusually common there have a relation to brass and copper. MIS. 29. 1926

SILVER FOXES IN CANADA.

Nearly Seventy Thousand Have Been Registered.

Close to 70,000 pedigreed silver foxes have been registered by the Canadian Live Stock Records since the inauguration of the work in 1919. With the announcement during 1925 that beginning on January 1, 1926, only those foxes which had been registered sires and out of registered dams are eligible for registration, there was a rush to register before pups were closed to foundation stock, resulting in a great increase over previous years. In 1919, the first year of recording foxes, 2,992 pedigrees and 152 transfers were recorded; in 1924 the totals were 8,345 pedigrees and 2,002 transfers, while last year the figures were 36,297 pedigrees and 10,747 transfers. In all 66,900 pedigrees have been recorded since the beginning.

BEAM RADIO WAVE

CANADA FIRST TO USE IT IN COMMERCIAL WIRELESS.

New Transmission Device Concentrates Energy Into Angle of Fifteen Degrees—What a Beam Means—Has Great Speed.

Rearing their heads nearly 100 feet above the earth at Drummondville and Yamachiche there stand five steel lattice-work towers that are the outward and visible signs of an invisible system of communication which, in the course of a few weeks, will enable the Canadian public to send messages to, and receive messages from, the people of England many times faster than the spoken word. Across the ocean on Bodmin Moor in the southwesterly County of Cornwall, and again at Bridgewater, in Somerset, stand similar towers serving the same purpose.

These are the transmitting and receiving points of the beam wireless system that has been installed by the Marconi Company in agreement with the British Post Office as the first link in the chain of wireless stations that will place Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and India in instantaneous communication with each other.

Tucked away on the ground floor of the Marconi office in Montreal there sits an operator at a peculiar looking typewriter, which, instead of typing letters, punches all kinds of weird holes on a thin strip of paper. This type is fed into another machine, full of wires and contact points, and the tape whirls through at a speed of several hundred words a minute.

There is a similarly equipped room in the General Post Office in London where another instrument, one of the marvels of this electrical age, records a zigzag line on a tape at a speed many times more quickly than the words for which they are the symbols could be spoken. Skilled operators decode this tape as it passes in front of them, and then the messages are ready for delivery.

Since July, 1924, there has been an agreement between the British Post Office and the Marconi Company providing for the construction of these wireless stations.

Those that have been erected in Canada were the first link to be established. For some weeks they have been ready to carry out the tests that the agreement calls for between London and Montreal. This test has to provide continuous communication for at least eighteen hours at a speed of 100 a minute, and engineers who have been testing the delicate instruments say that so far as this end is concerned the test will be easily accomplished. All they hope is that at the other end the British officials will be equally ready.

On this performance hangs the realization of the hope and dream of Marconi and his staff since the first trans-Atlantic signals were sent in 1901—those pioneer days when Canada was the cradle of trans-oceanic wireless. Canada was to the fore in those days and Canada she is to-day in the world in the development of the Beam Wireless system that will be as revolutionary as the discovery wrapped with that mysterious force called electricity. What will be the ultimate development of the beam system and of what it will mean to the direction of trans-Atlantic wireless telephony is something for the future to fulfill, but the tests that have been made on the broadcast system between New York and England, the time is not far distant when wireless telephony will be an accomplished fact.

Very few people really appreciate what the beam system really is, or how it does. By the ordinary methods of broadcast wireless transmission electrical oscillations are generated in an aerial system from which the energy is radiated in the form of electrical waves which spread simultaneously in all directions. The energy which each wave or train of waves carries is thus dispersed more and more widely as the waves travel further from the source, only a very minute proportion of the total energy carried by each wave can be intercepted at the receiving point.

The invention of the beam system means that instead of the energy from a transmitter being distributed uniformly throughout the 360 degrees of a circle it is concentrated into a narrow angle of about 15 degrees by means of an electrical reflector, so that the total energy in any one direction is increased many times more effectively than in the broadcast system. Thus, all other things being equal, a 10 KW station projecting its radiation in a narrow 15 degree beam becomes, so far as the distant receiver is concerned, the equivalent of a 240 KW station radiating its energy in all directions.

The beam system even does better than this for by employing a similar reflector system at the receiving station the energy from a large area of the advancing wave front can be drawn from and concentrated on the receiver so that the total energy increase, with a 15 degree reflector at either end, provides for a multiplication by about 576 times of the energy that would be received in the ordinary way.

At a conservative estimate it is anticipated that with the use of the beam system it will be possible to handle more traffic during six hours with a 25 KW short wave bear station between London and Montreal than could be handled by a 1,000 KW broadcast station during the whole twenty-four hours. In fact, the speed of working with a beam wireless system is only limited by the mechanical restrictions imposed by the manipulating apparatus.

An interesting fact in connection with the beam wireless is that outside of the 15 degrees radius the signals cannot be heard, and one of the things that has somewhat delayed the completion of the London-Montreal beam wireless system has been the necessity of making extremely delicate calculations so that the two stations in Canada are in direct line with the two in the south of England.

4,000 MILES OF CABLE.

Will Do the Work of Four Ordinary Cables.

With the landing of the shore end of the world's greatest cable, at Sennen Cove, Land's End, recently, work has begun on the laying of what is a line that will be capable of transmitting 500 words a minute across the Atlantic from London to New York.

Towards the end of the year it is expected that the whole of the cable will have been laid and the latter also connected with the New York station of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The weight of the cable is enormous, no less than thirty tons to the mile at the shore end. Barrels were employed to float it on the first lap.

This immense cable, which is of British workmanship throughout, was made by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, of Woolwich, England. Its total length is 4,000 miles, and at the short ends it is protected by stout armor to minimize wear and tear from the sea bottom.

This cable is equal, in the amount of "traffic" it can take, to four lines of the type used at present. The fastest of these is the cable between New York and Azores, but its speed is only two-thirds that of the new one. It is capable of transmitting 1,700 letters a minute, against the latter's 2,500 a minute.

First 'Plane Garage.

A garage for private airplane owners is now open at the Stag Lane Airdrome, Edgware, England. This is the first service station for amateur aeronauts in the country. Six separate lock-ups are provided for two-seater light 'planes, and all of them are already occupied.

There are at present about twenty private owners of 'planes in Britain; but it is expected that these will double in number in the course of the next few months, owing to the removal of a number of irksome restrictions which had previously deterred would-be owner-pilots.

The rent of a 'plane garage is $20 a month, including washing and other services. The tanks are filled from petrol-pumps to which the airplanes are "taxied" in turn. Aerial visitors are always welcome at Stag Lane, and no charge is made for landing.

Safety In the Air.

By accomplishing the feat of flying, in the United Kingdom, a distance-record has been established, for the two English airmen, Capt. Barnard and Col. Minchin, have made a remarkable contribution to the history of aviation.

The feat was primarily arranged as a test of engine efficiency, the aviators desiring to acquire confidence in journey without replacing any part of their engine, an air-cooled Bristol Jupiter. By the tests that have been made on the broadcast system between New York and England, the time is not far distant when wireless telephony will be an accomplished fact.

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Boys' and Girls' Suits, Coats and Dresses

Before they are all picked over.

The Prices are Moderate and the assortment will not last long.

SO GET HERE EARLY

Boys' Coats, sizes 3 to 6 years, heavy Blanket Cloth, checked back, raglan shoulders and half belt at back and leather buttons. A regular little man's coat. All sizes. $5.95
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With fur collars in assorted shades of Blues and Sands. $4.50
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Sizes 6 to 14 years, in a nice assortment of styles and shades. $3.50 TO $4.50
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McINTOSH BROS.

TWENTY MILES DOWN.

BABY'S CHANCE OF LIFE.

Difficulties In Digging Down Into Centre of Earth.

Toronto Child Has Nearly Twice the Chance for Life.

Out of every 1,000 children born in Montreal in 1925, there were 123 who died before they were a year old.

Out of every 1,000 children born in Toronto in 1925, there were between 60 and 70 who died before they were a year old.

The exact Toronto figures are 70.8 per 1,000 registered births and 60.8 per 1,000 actual births as estimated by the Health Department.

Why is it that of two children—one born in Toronto and the other in Montreal—the Toronto child has nearly twice the chance for life that the other has?

The reason given by experts is that it was brought about by the activities of a reorganized Health Department which insisted upon pure milk and pure water, established "well baby" clinics, declared war on the most obnoxious causes of infant mortality, and —most important of all—undertook to educate the community in the matter of infant welfare.

British Cars Booming.

The popularity of the British automobile is so great on the increase that the number of vehicles exported annually by home manufacturers to the Dominions is now more than six times what it was three years ago. In 1923, 5,000 cars were sent out, while this year it is estimated that the number will not fall below 31,000.

Foreign markets included, the total number of cars exported from the Old Country in 1922 was 6,250; but now the annual rate is not far short of 37,000. The only thing that still hinders the sale of British cars abroad is the difficulty purchasers experience in obtaining spare parts. An effort is now being made to remove the stumbling-block. If it is successful, nothing can stop a world boom in British cars.

Sir Thomas Lipton's "Black Wives."

Sir Thomas Lipton has told many a good story, but the following, which he related recently, will take a lot of beating:

The servants in his yacht are Chigalese and wear long hair and short kilts, their native dress. One day he was landing with three of them at a French port when he was horrified to hear a stranger remark: "That's Sir Thomas Lipton with his three black wives." He now makes all his servants wear beards.

Old Oak Tree Cut Down.

Wood from an oak tree 2,000 years old is being used in restoring the ancient parish church of Bakewell, Derbyshire, England. The oak tree, when cut down, weighed fifteen tons, and measured eighteen feet round the butt.

BABY'S CHANCE OF LIFE.

Difficulties In Digging Down Into Centre of Earth.

Great interest has been aroused in scientific circles by a proposal to form a syndicate to explore the chemical and mineral contents of the earth at depths far greater than any yet reached by man.

Experiments carried out at McGill University, Montreal, point to the fact that a depth of at least 20 miles is not beyond the range of modern engineering, while in certain parts a depth of even twenty miles would not be impracticable. The only great workable mine is that at Morro Velho, Brazil, where gold and other materials are found at a depth of a mile and a quarter.

The greatest difficulty that will confront the boring engineers, if the above-mentioned proposal is proceeded with, is that of overcoming the intense heat that will be encountered. The temperature rises about one degree for every thirty yards traversed beneath the surface; this means that water would boil at a depth of two miles while the hardest known substance would melt at twenty-five miles.

Barbers for Dogs.

A new form of business is springing up in London as a result of the great increase in the number of dog-lovers. Dogs now have their own chiropodists, manicurists, and barbers.

An establishment recently opened in London caters for the toilet requirements of every kind of dog, from midget Pekingese to mastiffs and St. Bernards. The premises look like the ordinary barber's shop, with the difference that instead of chairs there are special tables for the dog customers, and dog soap instead of ordinary soap.

Competitions everywhere are the supplies of biscuits with which the less tractable customers are kept quiet. The dogs' nails are first trimmed and then shampooed or bathed. Electric driers are used. Then, if necessary, they have their nails cut and their teeth cleaned by a new process.

Incidentally, the combings from dogs' coats are proving a valuable by-product. Two Chows provided, by this means, a waistcoat for their master and a scarf for their mistress. An old English sheep-dog's combings, when woven, yielded nine yards of cloth.

Not So Slow.

Johnny was a smart lad, at times too smart for his teachers. "Who were the foolish virgins?" he was once asked. "Those that didn't get married," he replied. Again, asked to explain what Solomon meant when he said that sparing the rod spoiled the child, Johnny observed that "Solomon didn't say that until he was grown up."

Pa's Son-in-Law

SON-IN-LAW
I CAN'T STAND THIS BEN SEPARATED FROM MA NO LONGER! I'M GOIN' UP ON HANG 'ROUND TH' HOUSE—MEBBE SHE'LL SEE ME AN GIVE ME A CHANCE T' TALK TO HER!
HM-M! MISSY PA ALL SAME COME HANGE! LOUNG HOUSE FO' TO GETTEE MISSY MA FO' MAKE UP! THAT VELLY BAD! HE STAY 'WAY LILLY BIT MO, MISSY MA GO FO' BEG HIM FO' MAKE UP! THEN MISSY PA ALL SAME BE BOSS LOUND HOUSE!
NOW PA IS CERTAIN
FR-I'M SURE I SAW SOMEBODY IN THAT WINDER! I WONDER WAS IT MA—AN DID SHE SEE ME?
BY WELLINGTON
IT WAS! AN SHE DID!

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Get your Radio License from us.

Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolaters.

The National line of Electric Ranges, and the Beach Electric Range. Let us give you a price on installing that range or water heater now before the Spring rush comes on.

Get that Thermo Flat Rate Heater installed before Spring. The place to get it is at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

Then let us instil that Icecla Refrigerator Plant in your home. One of the latest types of Refrigerator Plants complete with or without refrigerator, in case you have your own refrigerator.

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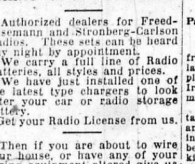

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GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.

11 a.m.—Special Rally Service for the Sunday School. The classes will assemble in the Sunday School Rooms at 10.45 a.m. Special music and programme. Rev. Archer Wallace, M.A., Associate Editor of S. S. Periodicals will give an address.

7 p.m.—Public Worship. Sermon by Rev. Archer Wallace.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.

Gen. Ross' Majority.

The official count of the ballot in the recent election has now been completed by the Deputy Returning Officer, Mr. F. J. Hoag, who announces the official figures to be as follows: Gen. A. E. Ross, 5,256; Mr. J. Halliday, 4,174; majority for Ross, 2,082; rejected ballots, 24.

2,644 Majority for Dr. Edwards.

Mr. Harvey Shannon, returning officer for the riding of Frontenac-Addington, announced on Saturday that Hon. Dr. J. E. Edwards' official majority in the election last Tuesday was 2,644 over J. Bushell, Progressive. The figures were: Edwards, 7,802; Bushell, 5,158.

Plowing Match.

A meeting will be held in the Agricultural Office on Saturday, September 25th, at 2.30 p.m. to organize a Plowing Association, and to make plans for holding a plowing match. Good plowing to combat weeds and prepare a seed bed is one of the chief factors in crop production and the local plowing match which aims to encourage better plowing should be well supported. A large attendance is requested.

Edward's Majority now 2,564.

Up until a late hour Thursday afternoon, with the returns not all in yet, the figures for Frontenac-Addington, showed Dr. J. W. Edwards, Conservative, had a majority of 2,564 over R. J. Bushell, Progressive. Several of the polling returns have not yet been received and it is not definitely known when all these will be in, but it is expected that Dr. Edwards' final majority will reach another one or two hundred. The final returns will be announced by the returning officer for Frontenac-Addington within a few days.

Generous Gift of Organ Chimes to Trinity Church.

A delightful surprise awaited the congregation of Trinity United Church on Sunday last, when they listened for the first time to a beautiful set of organ chimes. At both services and at the evening service, Professor Baird, with exquisite skill, brought out the beauty of the chimes in such pieces as "The Angelus," "Silent Night," and "Scotch Vesper." The chimes were installed by Casavant Freres, St. Hyacinte, Quebec, who are recognized as the most famous organ builders in the world and were a gift to the church from Mr. M. C. Bogart, the Clerk of the Session and the Recording Steward of the Church. In fitting language on Sunday morning the pastor, Rev. W. R. Tanton, accepted the gift on behalf of the church and voiced the appreciation of the officials and the people.

The Late Hiram Keech.

A very well-known and prominent resident of this district passed away at his home, 288 Frontenac street, Kingston, on Friday night, in the person of Hiram Keech, aged seventy-five years. Deceased had been in poor health for some time past, but on Friday he suffered a stroke from which he never rallied. The late Mr. Keech was very prominent in this section of the country. For some years he resided at Tamworth and was greatly interested in the affairs of Sheffield township. He was at one time a Liberal candidate in Addington for the Federal House, but was defeated. He was also an ex-warden of Stoney Mountain Penitentiary, Manitoba. Mr. Keech was a member of the United Church and attended Sydenham Street Church when able to do so. Deceased is survived by one son, Harold Keech, of Kingston, and by one daughter, Mrs. R. K. Dawson, of Winnipeg. The funeral was held on Monday to Cataraqui cemetery.

"Pollyanna."

A comedy in four acts will be given in Grace United Church, Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd, under the auspices of the Mission Circle. Following is the Cast:

Mrs. Carmody, of "The Ladies' Aid"—N. Ballard.

Mrs. Gregg, of "The Ladies' Aid"—C. Thompson.

Miss Carroll, of "The Ladies' Aid—H. O'Neil.

Nancy, Miss Polly's servant—G. Hall.

Polly Harrington, Pollyanna's aunt—M. Wales.

Jimmy Bean, the Orphan—W. Huffman.

John Pendleton, a bachelor, called the hermit—H. Garrett.

Dr. Chilton, Pendleton's friend —F. Russell.

Bleecker, Pendleton's man—A. Rogers.

Pollyanna Whittier, the glad girl—A. Wales.

Orchestra.

Act I.—Miss Polly Harrington's parlor, a summer afternoon.

Act II.—John Pendleton's library. Some weeks later.

Act III.—The library, an hour later than Act II.

Act IV.—The library. Five years later than Act III.

Produced by special arrangement with Samuel French, of New York.

Admission 35c. and 25c. 42-b

Summer Necessities.

Screen doors, window screens, lawn hose, coal oil stoves, electric irons.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Anderson Church—Rally Day service, 10.30 a.m.

Sand Hill Church—Public worship 2.30 p.m.

Gretna Church—Sunday School 10.30 a.m. Public worship at 7.30 p.m.

ADOLPHUSTOWN UNITED CHURCH.

Rev. H. Stainton, Pastor.

11 a.m.—Adolphustown.

3 p.m.—Hayburn.

7.30 p.m.—Sillsville.

Hayburn Anniversary, Sept. 26th. Rev. G. McQuade, B.A., speaker.

Quarterly Board meeting at Conway Sept. 28th.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Morning prayer.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening prayer.

Services will be conducted by Rev. J. dePencier Wright, M.A., B.D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Kingston.

Paints.

Martin - Senour 100% pure paints, white lead, oils and glass, always in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

"Pollyanna."

This play will be given in Grace United Church, Thursday evening, Sept. 23rd. Watch for further announcement. 41-tf

Opening of Community Hall.

Thursday evening was a memorable one for the residents of Enterprise and vicinity as it marked the opening of the handsome Community Hall for which the residents of the district had worked and planned for some time, and which will fill a long-felt need in the community. The ceremony by which the hall was formally brought into the life of the residents was well arranged and carried out, and amply befitting the auspicious occasion. It was attended by a large representation of the populace, despite the bad weather with which it was accompanied, for the residents have been awaiting the opening day with interest and the worst kind of weather could not deter them from being present. The ceremony was ushered in by a community banquet, served by the ladies, and made happy by the realization that the facilities of the new hall proved ample to enable the ladies to prepare and serve the meal which was enjoyed by the large number who attended. After the banquet the guests assembled in the hall for the addresses which formed an important part of the proceedings in which tributes were paid to the residents for their enterprise in erecting the building, and for the spirit which brought the idea into fruition. Principal Dr. Morden, of Napanee High School, occupied the chair and made a very acceptable chairman, his witty sayings in his opening remarks adding to the good humor of the pleased assemblage. W. D. Black, M.P.P., for Addington, was the first speaker and he warmly complimented the residents of the community on their the spirit of co-operation which had made the splendid hall possible. He said the fine hall was not excelled by many within his knowledge in any other community and he prophesied many great things for the benefit of the people, both old and young, by a continuance of the splendid spirit of co-operation which was exemplified by the completion of the hall.

Collegiate Sports.

The track team from the Napanee Collegiate Institute and Public school journeyed to Kingston last Saturday to compete in the track meet for the St. Lawrence district. They were quite successful, especially considering the fact that they had been training for only little more than one week. In the Public School competition C. Harrington was second in the 100 yards, and the relay team consisting of J. Moffat, B. Moore, H. Robinson, and C. Harrington won by thirty yards. In the Junior High School events hard luck prevented the collegiate relay team from scoring a win. One of the team stumbled and lost ten yards, and the rest of the team made up nearly all the lost ground, finishing only inches behind the winning Belleville team. D. Anderson, J. Grange, D. Conway and L. Merritt were the members of this relay team, and Anderson also won three second places in the shot put, running broad jump, and 100 yards. Conway also secured second place in the 220 yards. W. VanLuven won the Intermediate High School pole vault at a height of 8 feet, 4½ inches, but unfortunately did not reach the standard of 9 feet necessary in order to go to Toronto for the finals. R. Cowle was second in the running high jump, loosing out after a very close struggle. In fact, the winner cleared the bar at the final height only on his third trial. The senior pole vault championship also came to Napanee, the winner in this case being our dependable G. Ballard. The winning vault was at a height of 9 feet, 4½ inches, which was above the standard necessary to go to Toronto. Breeze surprised everyone by placing second in the senior running high jump, as this is the first appearance in a competition of this kind. The following winners from Napanee go to Toronto to compete in the Provincial championship on Friday, Oct. 1st., at Varsity stadium: F. Ballard, J. Moffat, H. Moore, H. Robinson, and C. Harrington. The junior relay team, which lost to Belleville by such a close margin in Kingston, is hoping to have the Belleville relay team compete here at the Collegiate Institute field day on Friday, October 8th. This will be well worth seeing, as Napanee are determined to win out this time and wipe out their defeat in Kingston.

GET IT AT

WALLACE'S

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

SPECIA LRALLY DAY SERVICES

10.30 a.m.—Church school.

11 a.m.—Joint services of Church and School with Rally Day program.

2.00—Evening worship.

The special Rally Day preacher will be the Rev. R. T. Richards, B.A., B.D., of Peterborough.

Monday, 7.30—Y. P. S.

Wednesday, 7.30—"An Hour of Bible Study."

Saturday, 3 p.m.—Mission Band tea and program.

PRIZE LIST, LENNOX FAIR

CLYDESDALE HORSES

Stallion, aged—Walter Gear.

Brood Mare with foal—F. H. Henderson.

Mare, 4 years old—F. H. Henderson.

Foal of 1926—F. H. Henderson.

2-year-old Filly or Gelding—F. H. Henderson.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Brood Mare with foal—Robt. Merritt.

Foal of 1926—Robt. Merritt.

Yearling shown to rein—Frank Smith.

2-year-old Filly or Gelding—W. Cranston, Frank Smith.

Span in harness — Herbert Clancy.

Single horse in harness—H. Clancy.

Sweepstakes—F. H. Henderson, 1st and 2nd.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Brood Mare with foal—M. Grooms.

Foal of 1926—M. Grooms.

Yearling—Clayton Woodcock, Geo. Somers.

2-year-old Filly or Gelding—J. VanKoughnet, Robt. Merritt, Ray Reid.

3-year-old Filly or Gelding—Clayton Woodcock, Jas. VanKoughnet.

Single Horse—Rutledge Bros., F. H. Henderson, M. Grooms.

Span in harness—Arthur Galt.

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

Single Horse—D. B. Smith, F. Smith.

Span—D. B. Smith.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Stallion—J. H. Blake, J. Sweet, P. Finnegan.

Brood Mare with foal—Chas. Randall.

Foal of 1926—Chas. Randall.

2-year-old Filly or Gelding—Chas. Randall.

CARRIAGE AND ROADSTER

Single Horse, over 15½ hands—Rutledge Bros., S. P. Hagerman, W. A. Benn.

Matched Carriage Horses, over 15½ hands—W. J. Gollinger.

Matched Buggy Horses, under 15½ hands—F. Marsh, S. P. Hagerman.

Single Buggy Horse, under 15½ hands—S. P. Hagerman, O. Huffman, Fred Robertson.

Single Pony in harness, 12½ hands—A. H. Pearson.

ROADSTERS.

Single Roadster—L. Walters, Ed. Kaylor, Frank Marsh.

Pair Roadsters—Frank Marsh, S. P. Hagerman W. J. Gollinger.

Best Single Roadster, Lady—Rutledge Bros., S. P. Hagerman, W. A. Benn.

Saddle Horse, Lady to ride—W. Joyce.

Brood Mare with foal—A. Loyst

Foal of 1926—A. Loyst.

Yearling—M. Grooms, A. Hagerman.

2-year-old Filly or Gelding—A. Hagerman.

2-year-old Filly or Gelding—F. McFarland, Ed. Kaylor, Ray Campbell.

HORSE SPECIALS.

W. J. Vandusen Special—Otis Huffman.

C. W. Hambly Special—Rutledge Bros., S. P. Hagerman.

Hiram Shannon Special, yearling—Clayton Woodcock, Geo. Somers.

Hiram Shannon Special, Foal—M. Grooms.

Wilson's Shoe Store Special—A. Loyst.

C. W. Randall Special — A. Loyst.

Geo. Switzer Special—Rutledge Bros., W. Joyce.

Graham Co. Special—O. Huffman, W. A. Benn.

Parsley House Special—F. H. Henderson.

Napanee Iron Works Special—S. P. Hagerman, F. Marsh.

Daly Tea Co. Special—Herbert Clancy.

A. L. Dafoe Special—A. Loyst.

Standard Bank Special—Rutledge Bros., S. P. Hagerman.

Joe Brown Special—F. H. Henderson.

Imperial Tobacco Co. Special—M. C. A. Riding Academy.

Robt. Light Special—A. Galt.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Bull, 3 years—R. Merritt, R. J. Walsh.

Bull Calf, under 6 months—R. Merritt, M. Farnham.

Cow, milking—R. Merritt, R. Merritt, R. Merritt.

Cow, dry—Wm. Cranston.

Heifer, 3 years—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Wm. Merritt.

Heifer, 2 years—Wm. Cranston R. Merritt.

Heifer yearling calf—R. Merritt, W. Cranston.

Heifer, yearling calf, jr.—R. Merritt, W. Cranston.

Heifer, 2 years old, dry—W. Cranston.

Heifer Calf, under 1 year—W. Cranston, 2nd and 3rd, R. Merritt.

Heifer Calf, under 6 months—W. Cranston, R. Merritt, 2nd and 3rd.

Herd—R. Merritt.

Get of one cow—R. Merritt, W. Cranston.

Get of one sire—R. Merritt, W. Cranston.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Cow—F. Smith, 1st and 3rd.

Bull Calf, under 1 year—F. Smith.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Cow milking—G. M. Neely.

GRADE CATTLE.

Cow, for dairy—W. Cranston, Jas. McFarland, VanLuven Bros., Jr.

Heifer for dairy—W. Cranston, Jas. McFarland, VanLuven Bros., Jr.

Heifer, yearling—Jas. McFarland, VanLuven Bros., Jr.

Calf, under 1 year—C. Randall.

CATTLE SPECIALS.

F. D. Marsh Special, best Holstein Calf—W. Cranston.

Dr. Harold Ward Special, best Holstein Bull—R. Merritt, R. J. Walsh, W. Cranston.

Dr. Harold Ward Special, best Holstein Cow—R. Merritt, W. Cranston, R. Merritt.

C. A. Anderson & Son and Bank of Montreal Special, Dairy Class —Wm. Cranston.

Royal Bank Cup, best rade 2-year-old Heifer—W. Cranston.

SWINE—YORKSHIRE.

Boar over 1 year—R. J. Garbutt Martin & Sons.

Sow, over 1 years—Ray Reid, Martin & Son, C. F. Reid.

Boar, under 1 year—1st and 2nd, Martin & Son, Ray Reid.

Sow, under 1 year—Garbutt & Son, Martin & Son, Ray Reid.

TAMWORTH.

Boar, over 1 year—1st and 2nd P. Finnegan.

Sow, over one year—P. Finnegan, 1, 2, and 3.

Boar, under one year—Herbert Clancy, P. Finnegan, R. J. Walsh.

Sow, under one year—P. Finnegan, 1 and 2.

BERKSHIRE.

Boar, over one year—Herbert Clancy, Martin & Son.

Sow, over one year—Herbert Clancy, Martin & Son.

Boar, under one year—Herbert Clancy, Martin & Son.

Sow, under one year—Herbert Clancy, Martin & Son, 2 and 3.

Sow and litter of pigs—P. Finnegan, R. C. Long, H. Clancy.

(Continued next week.)

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS FULL LINE OF EQUIPMENT WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Corliss Palmer, Southern beauty, who will be seen for the first time in a feature length picture in "HER SECOND CHANCE," in support of Anna Q. Nilsson.

Also a two reel comedy.

And a single reel comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Will Walling and Stanton Heck two well known character players who portray important roles in Buck Jones' latest western thriller, "THE GENTLE CYCLONE."

Also a good comedy.

Also a 2-reel Western.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Women, young and old, will be particularly interested in seeing "A FIGHTING PEACEMAKER," Universal-Blue Streak Western.

Also a special comedy.

And a scenic.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Whitefish nets; herring nets, trout nets, cotton line and Leader net. Whitefish nets of very strong thread and over size mesh now in stock.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

"Be not afraid, only believe," Mark 5-36; "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father which gave them me is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand," John 10: 27-29; "He it is that shall tread down our enemies," Ps. 108-13.

Stand then in His great might, With all His strength endured. And take to arm you for the fight The armour of your God.

A BIBLE LOVER.

GET IT AT

WALLACE'S

Lease Expired on the Old Stand

See Us

In our new premises, Oct. 2nd, where we will handle the same good quality of

Fresh, Cooked and Smoked Meats

Fish and Poultry in Season

All other lines we are discarding

So out they Go at Cost

'Phone number still the same, 36

Yours truly,

WM. DAVIS, Your Butcher

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Write for the College catalogue.

dec-21 I. L. MOORE, Principal.

Does YOUR Church Need Decorating?

Some person has said "Cleanliness Comes Next to Godliness."

You start the ball rolling—suggest something being done—get a committee together. Name the day and hour for meeting at your church.

'Phone or write C. B. Scantlebury, Church Decorator, Belleville, to meet your committee. He will be there—offer suggestions—give you sketches; all without cost to you.

Just command this superior Church Decorating Service by writing

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Belleville.

Exclusive Church Decorator.

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Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

CROCODILES OF THE GANGES.

Is the Most Familiar and the Most Respected of Animals.

Of the many animals that frequent the banks of the Ganges the crocodile is, perhaps, the most familiar and the most respected.

Indeed, it is the very symbol of the sacred river, being the vahan or vehicle on which the figure of the Ganges is represented, just as the tortoise is the vahan of the Jumna.

So less familiar than the crocodile is its cousin the gharial, which is distinguished by the extreme length of its snout, the crocodile being a short-nosed animal. It might be mentioned here that alligators do not occur in India, and are confined to the New World. They are very like the crocodiles, but the snout is even shorter.

Two species of crocodile occur in India; Crocodilus porosus, the large crocodile, which often attains a length of 18 feet, and Crocodilus palustris, the short-nosed crocodile, which is always considerably smaller in size.

Two gharial (scientifically known as Gavialis gangeticus) is common not only in the Ganges, but in all the rivers which have their birth in the head of the Bay of Bengal. They frequently attain a length of 20 feet, and like the crocodiles their chief food is fish.

The crocodiles make their nests on sandy banks of the river, and the young are hatched by the heat of the sun from eggs laid in hollows, which in size are very similar to those of geese.

Like many another animal of the Mother India, the crocodile is often regarded by many castes as sacred. In some cases they are kept and fed, the best known example being that of the Crocodile-Pond or Mugger-Peer, near Karachi.

The spectacle of the immense creatures basking in the sun is one that will call to mind those early eons of the world "when the 'great monsters' wallowed in the reeking waters of the Golden age, when the hideous Ichthyosaurus and a host of 'fearfully great lizards,' dragons, etc., reigned supreme over all the land. And as the date palm now waves its shady boughs over the crocodiles of Mugger-Peer, so then did the magnificent tree-ferns of the Triassic reeds, rushes, mosses shelter their extinct predecessors."

Many temples are to be found in the vicinity, and are used by the numerous fakirs who come there to worship. A legend is told of a British officer who crossed this pool, using its inhabitants as stepping stones in his daring passage. Some of the outcaste river tribes are in the habit of eating crocodiles.

The crocodiles likewise have a fair for members of the same tribes, and a Punjabi fable says the crocodile can smell a Mor, when he passes on the river-bank, and as Mr. Lockwood Kipling writes "truly no very delicate nose is necessary for this feat."

$90-A-DAY VISITORS.

Catering to American Tourists Is a Paying Business.

Of the 300,000 visitors from abroad who go to London during the summer season, 270,000 are people of moderate means, who spend on an average twenty-five shillings a day during their stay in the British capital; 25,000 are well-to-do, and spend about $25 a day.

The remaining 5,000 are really rich people, who spend from $50 to $125 daily and whose average expenditure is about $90 a day. It is for these folk that the best hotels cater, and their weekly bills would keep many a family in comfort for a year.

One American millionaire, who engages by cable a suite in certain West-end of London hotel, pays about $1,250 a week for his suite and food. But he entertains enormously. It is nothing out of the way for him to return to the hotel between one and two in the morning and order supper for a score of people.

Another American visitor, a woman, insists on reserving a special room and bed for her Pekinese dog, and its allowance is $15 per week.

Then there is a man who, though very fond of music-hall turns, refuses to go to a theatre and sit through a performance. For his benefit various stars visit his suite at the hotel, their fees varying from $50 to $600.

The most expensive hotel in the world is probably the St. Regis in New York. The royal suite costs $125 a day, and one millionaire pays $45,000 a year for five rooms without extras.

How Cocoa Grows.

The cocoa-plant, to which we are indebted or a beverage, increasingly used all over the world, is an evergreen and is equal in size to a well-grown apple tree. The pods, about eight inches long, grow out of the trunk, and are red, yellow, black, and purple, according to the season. There are twenty or thirty pale red beans inside each pod, embedded in a soft white pulp. Cocoa-trees are never planted solely with cocoa trees. Although it grows best in hot countries, it is delicate, and has to be protected from the sun, and for this purpose forest trees are planted in the groves. Some of these grow to a great height and have a tufted head like a natural sunshade. These protecting trees are called "Cacao Madre," or cocoa-mother.

THE GRAND BANKS.

Yields to Newfoundland Ten Million Dollars a Year.

The fisheries, and chiefly the cod fisheries of the Grand Banks, have long been regarded as the most productive sources of Newfoundland's wealth. They yield about $10,000,000 a year. It seems, however, that the fisheries are being crowded into second place. The annual report of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, recently published, states that the daily production of the pulp and paper industry is about 700 tons. In a working year of 300 days the yearly output would have a value of $12,600,000.

For the year ended June 30, 1925, exports of paper from Newfoundland totaled 70,350 tons, as compranded with 60,537 tons in 1923-24; while shipments of pulp totaled only 12,711 tons, as against 31,674 tons. The value of manufactures of paper exported amounted to $6,372,886, and those of pulp to $215,896.

It will be interesting to watch how the new paper industry will affect the future and general prosperity of the Ancient Dominion. Railway transportation plays an important part in connection with the paper industry, and it is essential that it be as efficient and yet as cheap as practicable. It is also of interest to note that during 1925 two companies have built and placed in operation three special ice-breaking steamers, about 9,000 tons dead-weight each, to market their products, and that paper is now being shipped to the United States as well as to Great Britain.

It is reported that next year construction work will be commenced on a third paper-making plant in the Lander's Valley, where ample power can be developed and adequate supplies of wood obtained.

HARRY LAUDER'S CHARITY.

Scottish Comedian Gives In a Quiet Way.

A persistent story that Sir Harry Lauder, the great Scottish comedian, is inclined to be careless about his money matters is dealt with by Pitt Hardacre, the well-known English actor-manager, in Mr. Hardacre's latest book from the latter's earliest struggles. Writing in Pearson's Weekly, Mr. Hardacre says:

"A few years ago I was playing in Motherwell, which is close to Hamilton, where Lauder worked as a miner. It appears that one of his former fellow-workmen had met with an accident and a public benefit was got up on his behalf. Someone suggested that Lauder should be asked to come and assist by singing. Lauder declined, and the story soon got round. Many people did not realize that Lauder might have been hundreds of miles away and engaged to sing nightly, and that no manager would allow the principal attraction on his bill to be out of it, even for one evening, for any cause whatever.

"On this account Lauder had to suffer the obloquy caused by his having to refuse.

"But," added my informant, who knew all about the matter, "Lauder quietly sent $250 to the poor chap and said nothing about it.

"Lauder is no canny Scot; he does not seek popularity by throwing money away in useless show of bravado with the object of making folks think him a 'good fellow.' The gift is bit by for a rainy day is his motto, and if he lived to be a hundred and could no longer follow his profession, there would be no charity asked for or required."

A Lake of Soda.

Although every housewife uses soda, there are not many who know where this valuable substance comes from.

A large proportion of the supplies reaching this country is obtained from Lake Magadi, Kenya Colony, a stretch of water fifteen miles long by four miles broad, which, even at the height of summer, has the appearance of being completely frozen from shore to shore. The effect is caused by the vast quantities of carbonate of soda crystals that cover the lake's surface.

The deposit is several inches thick; under it is a plentiful supply of water, but it is impregnated by sodium carbonate, in the same way that the Dead Sea waters are full of salt. So thick is the surface crust that it is possible for a person to walk on it.

Clubs for Women.

District Visitor: "Do you believe in clubs for women, Mrs. Cynical Husband: "Yes; if kindness fails."

Use Reason.

You've got to leaven your work with some planning and thought. A fireless cooker doesn't do the business until heat is applied.

Only Four Miles Per Hour.

In 1899 New York automobile laws allowed automobiles to travel not more than four miles an hour around street corners.

But Not Half So Exciting.

To know thyself is better than trying to find out all about the neighbors.

VALENTINO'S STRUGGLE

FAMOUS FILM STAR WROTE OWN LIFE'S STORY.

Was Son of Italian Officer and Parisian Doctor's Daughter—Had Fair Share of Hardships—Most Unusual Career.

Here is Rudolph Valentino's own story of his life. The famous film star wrote it shortly before he became seriously ill in New York. It is presented here as an absorbing, straight-from-the-heart story, just as Valentino wrote it. His career is one of the most unusual in screen history:

In my early studio days I once tried to sell the story of my life as a scenario. It was rejected as being "too wild and improbable." To have one's life thus characterised by a company which specialises in the most frantic serials was rather disconcerting.

Now as I try to view my own historical record with detachment, I can see clearly what the scenario editor meant. The hero of my tale is not at all conceivable, but, like a movie hero, in fact, I am not sure that he is the hero. At times he had all the appearance of "the villain."

Yet again, he seems to have good impulses, which a movie villain never has. Nor does my life-run trip to dramatic form. It doesn't mount in a straight line to a climax. Instead of that, it bounds, like a kangaroo.

I was born in the little village of Castellaneta, Italy, May 6, 1895, and was shortly thereafter christened Rodolfo Alfonzo Raffaello Pierre Filliberti Guglielmi di Valentina d'Antonguolla.

Can you imagine how that would look in electric lights in front of a theatre? My real surname is Guglielmi. My mother was the daughter of a learned Parisian doctor, and my father in his youth was a captain of Italian cavalry.

When I was eleven years old my father died, and I was sent off to Dante Alighieri College, which corresponds to a high school in this country. I did the usual course at it, and then went to a military school. But I was more interested in romantic novels than I was in my studies, so the authorities sent me home.

My mother was heartbroken, and I was truly contrite because of her suffering. I determined to do better for her sake, and enrolled in the Royal Academy of Agriculture to learn to be a scientific farmer. I was graduated with the highest honors in my class, much to the gratification of my mother.

Following this accomplishment, I again slipped from grace, and went off to Paris and Monte Carlo to see the world. After all my money was gone I returned home a prodigal son.

My family decided that I was apt to disgrace them, and that it were better that I be shipped far, far away. I managed to scrape together $4,000 to finance my voyage to America, where I was to seek fame and fortune.

I arrived in New York, just two days before Christmas, 1913. The new land was very strange to me, and I was very lonely. In order to find companionship I frequented the cafes. This took all my money, but I did learn to dance, which was to be beneficial to me later.

When my funds were all gone I got a job as superintendent of the Maxim Apartments, on Riverside Bliss, Jr. This lasted only a short while, as I showed an irresponsible nature and was courteously dismissed.

My next "position" was as an apprentice landscape gardener in Central Park, New York City. After a month of this I went to the civil service bureau to get a regular job, but found I was not eligible because I was not a citizen.

I had no job and no funds. I was forced from one lodging to another. I went hungry and slept in Central Park. One hot summer day I walked five miles to the City Hall looking for work. Unable to get it, I walked back.

After doing any little odd jobs that I could get, I finally went to the head waiter at Maxim's and got employment as a dancer. This was really the start of my professional career, for I got additional dancing engagements with Bonnie Glass and Joan Sawyer.

But I didn't want to be a dancer. Still dreaming of using my education as an agriculturist, I joined a musical comedy company headed for the Pacific coast, with the hope that California might offer something. The troupe stranded in San Francisco and I was again without a job. I tried selling bonds but without success.

At this point Norman Kerry, whom I had known in the east, suggested I try my motion picture luck. Between my expenses while I made the rounds of the studios.

No one hailed me as an actor. In fact, it was a long time before I could get even extra work. I knocked about from pillar to post playing villains and "heavies" until Rex Ingram selected me to play Julio in "The Four Horsemen."

This was followed by another Rex Ingram picture, "The Conquering Power," and by Nazimova's "Camille." Then came the picture that "made" me—"The Sheik." It was followed by "Cobra," "The Young Rajah," "Blood and Sand," "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Sainted Devil."

I then transferred to the United Artists' Corporation and made "The Eagle," by Jack London, "The Son of the Sheik," is a sequel to the earlier desert picture.

A Big Parachute.

A parachute fifty feet across, invented by Harry J. Doucett, chief machinist's mate in the U. S. navy, in its initial test at Los Angeles brought him safely to the earth from an altitude of 2,500 feet, after the engine had been killed. The plane landed on the water, struck a propeller blade, and its running gear but otherwise no damage was done.

Great Alexanders.

Alexander Bell was the great American who invented the telephone, which is still called the Bell telephone; and Alexander Humboldt was a German traveler, statesman and the most distinguished naturalist of all times. One of his most important discoveries was the decrease in intensity of the earth's magnetic force from the pole to the equator. His most important book, "Kosmos," was written in his seventy-fifth year. He did much in his long life to further the science of the world.

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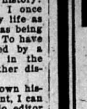

ROUND THE WORLD.

Many Curious Schemes For Seeing the World Have Succeeded.

When Mr. and Mrs. le Roux arrived in England last year many had walked 7,600 miles—about one-third of their self-imposed task of tramping round the world. All the belongings of this strange couple were contained in a wheelbarrow fitted with a rubber tyre. They had journeyed from Johannesburg, through native Africa, Egypt, Italy, and Holland, and hoped to complete their 25,000 miles trip in four years' time.

Although no authentic record exists of anyone completing this lengthy walk, many curious schemes for seeing the world have succeeded. About thirty-five years ago Sir John Foster Fraser traversed the globe with two companions on ordinary bicycles. Here and there they were compelled to board steamers, but they pedalled across many unknown tracts in China and mid-Asia.

Not many months ago a man set out from Plymouth in a small ketch scarcely bigger than a rowing boat for a pleasure trip round the world. Three Danes are at present pulling a 25-foot racing skiff on their way to India, where another notable adventure began only a short time ago with the sailing from Totnes, Devon, England, of the lifeboat Elizabeth and Blanche. This vessel, manned by four men, will cruise round the world for the next three years, voyaging something like 38,000 miles.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all travellers is a Scotsman, Robert M'Crae, who is attempting the record tour on roller skates! Starting from London nearly a year ago, he has now crossed the borders of China and has already worn out ten pairs of skates.

CHANGES IN A CHURCH.

Wealthy Widow Turns It Into a Luxurious House.

When searching for a house large enough to hold the art treasures she had collected abroad, a wealthy widow passed an old chapel near Belgrave Square, London, England. She noticed it was for sale for conversion into a house. It is difficult to believe that a luxurious house called "The Belfry," now standing on the same spot, was built ages ago a little chapel built about eighty years back by a Scotsman.

The rough pine pews are replaced by antique furniture, and in one part of the nave is a great fireplace from an old Derbyshire mansion. The drawing-room occupies the site of the old gallery, where Scottish worshippers once sat, but its ceiling is the arched wooden roof of the old chapel. A spacious workroom has been formed where the arches of the roof converge at the top of the building.

Two marble clocks are found in the hall, whilst in another room, formerly the chancel of the chapel, is the largest collection of china birds in the world. Standing in the front of the house, within a few yards of the church bell, but this does not call the public to prayer—only the police to duty, if necessary. It is a new burglar alarm operated by electric switches.

Mr. Penquin Proposes.

In his native haunts the penguin is a highly amusing bird. He has many characteristics which suggest a grotesque caricature of a human being.

Take his love affairs, for instance. To woo the lady of his heart he first indulges in a terrific boxing match with a rival suitor, in which the combatants use their flippers with energy and skill. The winner then makes his advances to Miss Penguin by placing a stone at her feet. This, after being of a kind suitable for making a nest, constitutes a very practical proposal of marriage. If Miss Penguin accepts it, all is well; if she refuses it, the unsuccessful suitor takes it away and tries his luck elsewhere.

According to Surgeon-Captain Levick, who devoted much time to studying and photographing these quaint birds whilst south with Captain Scott in 1910, penguins, having no enemies, are entirely fearless on land, and will approach human visitors with polite curiosity. A friendly penguin has actually been known to make advances to a human being by following him about and attempting to present him with a pebble!

World's Oldest Rose Tree.

At Hildesheim, in Germany, grows what is believed to be the oldest rose tree in the world. It covers nearly the whole of the east side of the parish church.

In the records of the church references are made over a period of fully a thousand years to the training, pruning, and methods of preserving it.

The roots are visible in the crypt of the church.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES

HOW "TOMMY'S" MATE IS DISPOSED OF.

Hundreds of Thousands of Pounds Belonging to British Soldiers and Sailors Still Awaiting Owners—Naval Prize Money.

Two thousand pounds of unclaimed army prize money was paid to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, as far back as 1793, for the upkeep of that institution, and, ever since, the unclaimed money has been relieved periodically by money rightfully belonging to the next-of-kin of sailors and soldiers.

Altogether, a vast sum has reverted to the Crown in the form of unclaimed navy prize money. Prior to the Great War, says a writer in an Old Country paper, when the pooling system was introduced, the value of a prize was divided only among the crew of the ship that captured it, each man receiving so many shares according to rank. This system gave rise to the constant quarrels that so trap the beasts. Because they did not know man, the sea-elephants were quite untrained and were lured into captivity.

When the big specimen had to change its quarters at Hagenbeck it was quite amiable, and flopped down the path to its new pond, coaxed with fish.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN.

Forty Per Cent. of Children Two Years Old Are Affected.

Tuberculosis occurs frequently in infants and young children. It is said that between 30 and 40 per cent. of children two years old and more suffer from it, while children fifteen years old are affected with it. Indeed, some doctors, who are perhaps inclined to pessimism, say that all of us have had some form of tuberculosis, the seeds of which were sown in childhood, but that the majority have thrown off the germs. Tuberculosis of the lungs is less common in infants and children than in adults. On the other hand, in children the joints suffer more. Hip diseases and Pott's disease of the spine are common affections in early life, but they are rare in grown-up women. Glandular and intestinal forms of tuberculosis are common in children. Another, often fatal, form is tuberculous meningitis. In many cases of tuberculosis in children the disease — at least in its beginning — does not show any of its conspicuous symptoms. The child may seem to be well except for a little evening fever than runs along for several weeks. Then the temperature, which is never more than a degree or two above normal gradually subsides, and that is the last of the tuberculosis, which probably no one recognised as tuberculosis at all.

Avoiding all means of contagion and obtaining fresh air and sunlight and good nourishing food may keep a child from having the disease at all, or if not will give the child power to overcome it.

ENGLAND HAS A HENRY.

Mr. W. R. Morris Is the "Motorcar King of Britain."

The title of "Motorcar King of Britain" must go without question to Mr. W. R. Morris, head of the firm that makes the light British car. Mr. Morris has just brought off a big business deal which makes him the head of a motor-trade combine with a capital of $25,000,000. Yet when he started in business all he had was a little shop in Oxford, where he built push-bikes which he sold to his acquaintances. He rode his own machine in races and won about twenty medals.

He had never had any technical engineering training, but he was born with a natural mechanical gift, and by 1912 he had his first one built. It took him two years. Now he turns out one every two and a quarter minutes.

Celebrating 800th Birthday.

While Glasgow is justly proud of its position as the commercial capital of Scotland, and would not change places with any other town, it has lately been getting a little jealous of its "next-door neighbor," Rutherglen.

The reason, is that Rutherglen, which is the oldest royal burgh in Scotland, has just been celebrating its eight hundredth birthday. Glasgow did not get its charter until nearly two hundred years later. This is probably why Rutherglen, which is otherwise linked up with Glasgow, has always retained its independence and has never been included in any of the city's boundary extension schemes.

Besides having links with Wallace and Bruce, Rutherglen is a pioneer of compulsory education. In the seventeenth century, by a decree of the civic fathers, all children between six and twelve were compelled to attend school.

WHAT YOU MAY NOT DO.

When Making Your Will Make Sure of Legalities.

A very wealthy manufacturer died in Toronto a few years ago at the age of sixty. He left a sizeable property more than twenty-four and who had formerly been his stenographer. When his will was read it was found that his widow was left an annual income of $10,000 for life, "provided she did not re-marry." The will was perfectly regular and the dashing young widow was in the 000 a year income as well as the right to continue in the case of the annual $10,000 and a life of single blessedness for the rest of her days. She is not going to be an easy problem to answer.

"Then," says the jealous husband, "I can prevent her from spending my property in case she marries another man."

"Quite right," replies the family solicitor, "although your widow is always entitled to her dower. But remember that if you devise or bequeath property to an unmarried son or daughter provided he or she does not marry, the son or daughter will take the property absolutely, because a devise or bequest to an unmarried person in restraint of marriage is considered contrary to public policy and is not legal."

SEA ELEPHANT.

Hamburg Zoo Has One That Weighs Four Tons.

Fellows of the London Zoological Society were frankly astonished at a scientific meeting in London, when Mr. F. Seth-Smith, curator of mammals and birds, showed a series of lantern slides of a new sea elephant which has reached Hagenbeck's Zoo at Hamburg.

Mr. Seth-Smith, who has just returned from Germany, photographed the monster himself. Although it is still only half-grown, its size suggests a prehistoric nightmare. More than nineteen feet long, its weight is estimated at between three and four tons. Without lifting its forefippers from the ground it can rear its head above a tall man.

On the voyage from South Georgia, in the Antarctic, it refused to feed, but it has taken to the maritime habit once more, and devours 300 pounds of haddock and whiting a day. Therefore, it is filling out rapidly. Four young sea-elephants were brought to Hamburg at the same time, and each of these needs about 50 pounds of fish daily.

This great zoological haul was made possible by one of Hagenbeck's keepers, who went out in a whaling ship as a specialist in animal catching to trap the beasts. Because they did not know man, the sea-elephants were quite untrained and were lured into captivity.

When the big specimen had to change its quarters at Hagenbeck it was quite amiable, and flopped down the path to its new pond, coaxed with fish.

Electrons in Lightning

A new theory of lighting has been evolved by Dr. N. E. Dorsey, of the National Research Council of the United States. It does not apply to all strokes of lighting. Some of them seem to be tame ones, obeying the laws of electricity well enough and following along the lightning rods peacefully into the ground, as any well conducted electric charge ought to do. What Dr. Dorsey's idea does is to furnish a possible explanation of the other kind of lightning strokes, the exceptional one which does all the freakish things—the occasional stroke, which bothers not a whit about the supposed laws of electricity or about the puny metal rods which men have foolishly counted on to tame it. Such exceptional strokes consist, Dr. Dorsey thinks, not of ordinary electric sparks, but of actual darts or arrows of electrons, moving with enormous velocities and possessing the same enormous momentum which any kind of material projectile possesses.

This is a wide departure from previous theories of lightning, the theories which go back in all essentials to Benjamin Franklin. To these older theories lightning is merely a large electric spark. The small induction coils in automobile ignition systems produce just such sparks, although much smaller. The glass plate machines which produce frictional electricity and which are still to be seen in college lecture rooms produce longer sparks—of the same kind, but very feeble. Franklin, however, when compared with flashes of lightning. A common length for a lightning flash is half a mile. Some that have been studied are believed to have been over five miles long. That the force increases with size as great proportion is indicated by careful studies made two years ago by Mr. F. W. Peek, Jr., lightning expert of the General Electric Company. He found it possible to measure the strength of the electric forces exerted by power lines and to compute from these figures the voltage of the lightning flash itself. His estimates reach the enormous figure of 100,000,000 volts, nearly a million times the voltage used in ordinary house wiring. Remember that this house wiring, with its feeble little voltage of 110 or 115 volts, is capable of giving a very annoying shock.

Still more astonishing are the figures from an estimate of the total energy discharged by lightning all over the world. Thunder storm statistics compiled by the British Air Ministry indicate that the average number of thunder storms in progress at any moment over all parts of the earth reaches the large total of 1,800. Somewhere in the world nearly two thousand separate thunder storms are going on as you read this. The average number will never decrease, day or night or year after year. The number of separate lightning flashes occurring over all parts of the earth is even more enormous, being estimated by C. T. R. Wilson, of Cambridge University, at about one hundred a second. If you will think of all the dynamos in the United States combined, and the electricity in the two hundred times each second, you will have an idea of the energy which natire wastes day and night in lightning.

The difference between this dart theory of the lightning flash and the older theory is enough to explain the phenomenon is that the dart will not follow the laws for an electrical current. These electric laws require that all flashes must be roughly in the same roundabout should strike on a tall lightning rod, not on anything lower. The dart theory requires that a flash strike the highest object in the immediate neighborhood, whatever it may be, not on any lower object. To the flight darts of electrons these laws do not apply. The darts can strike anywhere. One of them will hit anything that happens to be in the line on which it originally started. No orange eater needs to be told that squirting juice may strike the eye as readily on the most embarrassing spot in sight. The darts of lightning would do the same. It is obvious that the dart theory of lightning will explain the fact that lightning rods usually protect their neighborhood well sometimes and not at others. They work well, we can conclude, when the lightning flash concerned is merely an ordinary spark. When they do not protect it is because the flash that withstood them was one of Dr. Dorsey's dart type.

Lightning flashes may be, doubtless, either of the one type or of the other. Those of the spark type are orderly, predictable, amenable to the familiar electric laws. Against these a lightning rod, properly designed and installed, is a good defence. Those of the other type resemble the forgotten thunderbolts of Thor. They may strike anywhere or do anything. Does this mean that we are in the seventeenth century, by a decree of the civic fathers, all children between six and twelve were compelled to attend school.

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How Could He!

"I'm terribly worried. I wrote Jack in my last letter to forget that I had told him I didn't mean to consider my decision not to change my mind, and he seems to have misunderstood me."—Life.

Production Wins.

Wealth does not come by the most diligent saving, but by the most diligent producing. Men and nations who punch the pennies hardest are never the richest.

LAST OF "LIGHT BRIGADE."

Hardy Ulster Veteran Lived to Be Ninety-Six Years Old.

It will be but a few weeks since an impressive cortege, bearing in its midst a coffin draped in the Union Jack, slowly and solemnly wended its way to Ballywilliam churchyard in Ireland. It contained the remains of the last survivor of the famous Light Brigade, which won fame during the Crimean War.

In the County of Donegal, near Ballyshannon, James Hewitt first saw the light of day in November, 1831. Both James's grandfathers fought in the Peninsular Wars, one of them being at the capturing of Napoleon.

Having the fighting blood in his veins, it came as no surprise when, on June 2, 1855, James Hewitt enlisted in the 13th Light Dragoons. In November of the same year he was transferred to the 6th Inniskillings, and in the spring of 1854 he went to the Crimea. He figured in all the principle battles, and witnessed the incidents where Capt. Nolan broke the orders from Lord Raglan to Lord Cardigan that led to the "charge of the Light Brigade." Surviving the inferno of shot and shell, James next took part in the Battle of Inkerman on November 5, 1855, and was also present at Sebastopol. He was demobilized following the Peace of Paris. Altogether he received eleven wounds throughout the campaign, and, as a result, was unable to raise his arms above the level of his chest. Along with the late Sir Francis Macnaughten he was in Scutari Hospital, and remembered Florence Nightingale.

Later he joined the Rifle Brigade and served throughout the Indian Mutiny in 1857. In 1866 he left the army and came to Canada. Mr. Hewitt served with the Canadian Volunteers in the Red River Rebellion.

Just to prove that there was still more fight in him, Mr. Hewitt in the year 1885 became associated with the Scouts under Gen. Middleton in North Saskatchewan, where Riel was again creating trouble. Peace was finally restored when Riel was hung in Regina in 1885 along with eleven Indian chiefs.

Mr. Hewitt met and married his wife in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1916 he returned to Ireland.

Mr. Hewitt was ever an interesting companion, his many war reminiscence and his experiences while in Canada forming an unrivalled repertoire of stories. In the course of a long and honorable career in the army many prized military decorations came his way. They included the Crimean Medal with four clasps, the Turkish medal, Central India, Fenian Raid, Niagara Falls, Red River, and Northwest Canadian Volunteers' medal.

DOLLS OF ALL NATIONS.

Woman Makes World-Tour In Order to Complete Collection.

A world-tour to collect dolls of all nations has been made by a Canadian woman, Mrs. W. Kendall Evans.

She has brought home a fascinating collection of doll-babies, some with pathetic memories associated with them.

In the Far East, and in some parts of Europe, she found native dolls almost non-existent, but there were queer little bundles of tinsel and ribbon made by the children for sale to tourists.

The little mites, having to go to work at five or six years of age, have never learnt to play with dolls; but they have learnt that visitors will buy them as souvenirs.

While Chinese and Japanese children have plenty of dolls, in Java, Panama, and Hawaii Mrs. Evans could find none at all. In Java, however there were puppet shows, something like Punch and Judy, and she was able to add one of the puppets to her collection.

No native doll could be discovered in Bombay, and there was great difficulty in finding one in Cairo. A specimen was at last obtained in a tiny bazaar down a narrow, dark street, to which Mrs. Evans was guided by an unpleasant-looking Arab.

CANADA'S WIDER TRADE.

Gradually Making Her Entry In New Markets Abroad.

That Canada is surely, if gradually, making her entry in new markets abroad is demonstrated by an examination of her foreign trade for the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last. The total trade was $1,228,587,137 in exports and $927,402,732 in imports, thus showing a favorable balance of $401,134,405. In 1925 the exports were $1,081,361,643 and the imports $796,932,587, with a favorable balance of $272,134,000. This gratifying expansion in the Dominion's trade has excited interest at Washington, where it is noted that, while it is due partly to increased shipments to Great Britain and the United States, these increases account only for some of the improvement. The major expansion, it is pointed out in an analysis made by Mr. Thomas R. Wilson, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, came through large shipments to Japan, Germany, China, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, the British East Indies and Australia.

This is a good record in wider distribution or products during the past year, says the Toronto Globe, and is a promise that Canada will yet gain a real foothold in the world markets —a foothold which should become permanent. It is indicative, as Mr. Wilson points out, of the possibilities of Canadian products in markets that heretofore have not figured conspicuously in the trade relations of the Dominion.

TO WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Wilson's Experience a Guide to Women Passing through the Change of Life

Hamilton, Ontario.—"I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot speak too highly of it as I was at the Change of Life and was all run-down and had no appetite. I was very weak and sick, and the pains in my back were so bad I could hardly move. I got very sad at times and thought I had not a friend on earth. I did not care if I lived or died. I was very nervous, too, and did not go out very much. A friend advised me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I did. I am a farmer's wife, and always worked hard until lately, and was in bed for two months. I began to feel like a new woman after the first bottle and I recommend it with great success, also Lydia E. Pinkham's Pills. I am willing to answer letters from women asking about your medicines, as I cannot speak too highly of them."—Mrs. EMMA WILSON, 471 Wilson Street, Hamilton, Ontario.

Sold by druggists everywhere. C

ONE EXPLANATION.

Burden of Royalties They Have to Pay on Coal Mined.

One explanation of the inability of the British coal mine operators to pay a living wage for a seven-hour day underground is the royalty they have to pay on every ton of coal mined, according to the Toronto Weekly Star. The coal is owned by landlords who exact a given sum from those who remove it from the bowels of the earth.

Among the peers of the realm who are in receipt of royalties on coal and the amounts paid to them yearly are the following:

Marquis of Bute	$578,000
Duke of Hamilton	568,000
Lord Tredegar	440,000
Duke of Northumberland	412,000
Lord Dunraven	321,000
Earl Dalmere	272,000
Earl Durham	200,000

In addition to those amounts the ecclesiastical commissioners receive the sum of $1,850,000 yearly in coal royalties.

Successive royal commissions have reported that the coal industry must be freed by state action or otherwise from these indigestible exactions. But each Government refuses to nationalize the mines or to nationalize royalties. At present many small mines are operated as units in a most inefficient way. The operators object to maintaining the same conditions of labor that from ap prevail in more prosperous enterprises.

Glacier Grinds Down Peak.

Henry Glacier has changed its ageold course and is now pushing its way over the top of a mountain to reach the sea. What recently curious ed observers thought was smoke issuing from the top of a peak turned out to be great clouds of dust, caused by the break-up of the soil under pressure of the ice river.

Henry Wolkins, sourdough, who has traveled over a large part of the territory investigating geological freaks, investigated the glacier's action. He went to the scene of the smoke apparition and heard the tons of rock, pushed by the glacier, falling into canyons below, causing crashes audible for five miles. The peak of the mountain being disintegrated is about 3,000 feet high, and prospectors believe the whole mountain will soon succumb to the pressure of the glacier.

The Moncton Bore.

The tidal phenomenon known as a bore is a high tide rushing up a narrow estuary, or tidal river. The word bore is from the Scandinavian "bara," meaning a wave or billow. The bore is caused by the tidal water being compressed in a narrow, funnel-shaped estuary and heaped up in an advancing wave extending from bank to bank. Moncton, N.B., is situated on the Petitcodiac river, which empties into the head of the Bay of Fundy. The tide in the bay is very high, and flowing into the narrow estuary of the Petitcodiac river, it ascends the river in the form of a bore or tidal wave from four to six feet high. The difference between low and high tide at Moncton is thirty feet.

His Good Turn.

The Boy Scout proudly announced at the breakfast table that he had already done his "good turn" for the day.

"You've been early at it this morning," said his father.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but it was quite easy. Old Mr. and Mrs. Smith were on their way to catch the 7.45 a.m. train, and they were afraid they would miss it, so I let the bulldog loose and they arrived at the station just in time."

The Ancient Way.

Ancient Egyptian surgeons had a way of hitting the patient on the head in just the proper place and then operating, while he was unconscious from the blow.

Left-Handed Compensated.

In very early centuries left-handed people were regarded as very highly favored by the gods. Whether nature compensates the left-handed by endowing them with special talents is a matter of speculation. The fact, however, remains that the left-handed are, in brain power, far superior to the right-handed. A schoolmaster, through whose hands thousands of boys have passed, is emphatic on that point. No left-handed boy is, or could be a fool in his dictum. The explanation advanced by scientists is this: The left side of the body is controlled by the right half of the brain, and vice-versa. And as the left-handed use their right hands considerably more than right-handed folk use their left hands, the result is that the left-handed call into play, use, and develop their whole brain, and not one half and a fraction. The leading Pharaohs were left-handed; so were the Cæsars; so also Alexander the Great and Charlemagne.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

OVER THIRTY-TWO ISLANDS OF IMPORTANCE.

These Crown Colonies Produce Sugar, Cotton, Asphalt, Petroleum, and Rubber—Enjoy Growing Tourist Trade.

The West Indies are an important group of islands lying to the east of Central America. The group comprises some thirty-two islands of importance, says a writer in the Montreal Weekly Star. Of these, seven teen are included in the Empire. This would indicate that over fifty per cent of the territory was thus included, but such an estimate would be greatly in error, for the total area of the West Indies is placed at one hundred thousand square miles and of this total the Empire holds only twelve thousand square miles.

The British West Indies are: The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks Island, Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Monserat, Dominica, Barbados St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago.

Several hundred miles to the north are the Bermudas, a small but very important group of islands. They are sometimes classed amongst the West Indies but they are entirely of a coral formation. The islands to the south are both coral and volcanic.

A detailed description of these seventeen islands is not necessary, for in the matter of scenery, people and general features they have much in common. Tropical fairylands set in sky-blue seas would aptly describe the appearance from the water.

They are all crown colonies and their affairs are controlled by the Colonial Office in London. A recent movement for their elevation from a self-governing Dominion met with a cordial reception in England. It is not improbable that in the next few years will either see such a step formulated or else entrance into the confederation of Canada.

There is a very happy view point taken down there of Canada and Canadian affairs and at the present time agreements have been reached which are most favorable to both parties. This is one result of the efforts of Ottawa to solve the ever-pressing problem of the British West Indies—the matter of sea communication and transportation.

In 1921 Canada came to the rescue of these worthy colonies by instigating a steamship service from St. John and Halifax. This was undertaken after the British companies had found it difficult or impossible to live up to their contracts after the war. So interrupted in fact was the transAtlantic shipping between Europe and the British West Indies at that time that the mails were carried in Dutch ships.

Since 1921, and with a future view of confederation, the British West Indies have instituted and established the finest college in the world for the study and spreading of knowledge concerning agriculture in the tropics.

In the same period the island of Trinidad (long famed as a source of the finest asphalt) has successfully developed the valuable resources of petroleum. This has been developed in the face of the powerful oil interests of the nearby foreign country. About one hundred million gallons of crude and refined petroleum are now being handled and the indications pointed to a great future for the industry.

The "pitch lake" is located in the southwest corner of Trinidad at La Brea. Upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of asphalt a year, have been shipped from this deposit. It is perhaps the oldest known natural resource of the West Indies, for the very earliest of the daring buccaneers who sailed the Caribbean, used the material to caulk their ships.

For many years the cultivation and refining of sugar has been the main factor of trade in the British West Indies. This industry has experienced fluctuations not only in the matter of tariff regulations in the United States, but also in meeting competition from low cost beet sugar exported from Europe. For the past twenty-five years, or more, serious efforts have been made to extend the scope of agricultural pursuits. Some of these efforts have established themselves on a satisfactory paying basis; while others are yet in the experimental stage.

Cotton growing may be classed as an example of the first mentioned class. Spurred on by substantial assistance from the Imperial Department of Agriculture, representative areas were sown with Sea Island cotton in 1903. The industry was soon conducted upon a profitable basis although it received a serious set back when the terrible boll-weevil made its appearance in the islands in 1920. The importation of this pest was traced to a cargo unloaded from a Brazilian vessel.

Trinidad and one or two other islands have carried rubber cultivation to an important position. One or two of the islands have also concentrated on the production of tobacco.

It must not be gathered from the above that during these activities the cultivation of the ever-important sugar cane was overlooked. Such was not the case. The object of those behind the movement was merely to make the agricultural activities of the various colonies as varied as possible and endeavor to avoid the disastrous results that have happened from a dependence on sugar growing alone.

During recent years the British West Indies have enjoyed a growing tourist trade. United States citizens have seen fit to visit the various islands in large numbers during the season when wet and cold prevail over the northern sections of this continent. Palatial hotels have been erected at many points to cater to this traffic.

One Advantage.

"After all, a clay pipe has an advantage over all others," said the man who was famed for his laziness.

"How is that?" asked his friend.

"Well, if you drop it on the pavement you needn't trouble to pick it up."

Children's Church.

A church for children has been opened in the East End of London. Children's churches in the congregational sense have been springing up in many parts, but this is the first to have its own building. And it is a real church, with pews and chairs to seat 400. It will have two adult officials, a minister and an organist. The other work of the church will be carried out by children, who have their own deacons, sidesmen and vergers. The church is the latest development of the West Ham Central Mission, which has just completed 21 years' work in the East End.

Every 10c Package of WILSON'S FLY PADS Will Kill More Flies Than $5.00 Worth of Any Sticky Fly Catcher

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

ALL ABOUT ICES

Everybody Eats Them, But How Many Know Their History?

Although the days when Italians were the chief ice-cream vendors in this country are comparatively long past, we must not forget that it is Italy we have to thank for introducing ices to us.

France has always been justly proud of its fame as the culinary centre of the world and the leader of fashion in everything pertaining to good things to eat, but it knew nothing of ice cream until the Medici Queen, Catherine, came to Paris and introduced the delicacy.

Having established the ice as a universal favorite in France, the Italians went to England, and introduced it there. But it was long before ice cream became other than a rarity. Early in the eighteenth century ices were served only at the banquets of the wealthiest leaders of fashion, and to give your guests ice cream as a sweet established you at once as an ideal host.

In those days the block ice for freezing purposes was kept in an ice-house. This was filled during winter for the purpose of making ice cream in summer. As may be imagined, this made ice cream a rare and costly luxury, far beyond the purses of any but the very rich.

Then, about sixty years ago, a scientist discovered how to freeze water by means of liquid ammonia, and it is by a modern adaptation of this process that the great blocks of ice which we now see delivered to the butcher and fishmonger are made.

Freezing water is now a highly profitable industry, and no wonder, seeing the demand for ice cream alone calls for thousands of tons of ice all the year round.

SLOGANS THAT SELL.

Business Worth Thousands a Year Has Been Won By a Phrase.

It is said by those who should know that one of the chief stumblingblocks in the path of a settlement of the mipers' problem in Britain was their slogan.

"Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day" was quoted so continuously and persistently that it came to exercise an almost hypnotic influence.

This goes to prove how powerful slogans are. But there is this important difference between the above slogan and others. It has put no money into the pockets of its users. Rather has it been the cause of enormous loss.

But, as anybody who has to do with the business of publicity will readily admit, there is only one true test of a slogan—does it make money? If so, it is a good slogan. At any rate, no business man has the slightest use for a slogan that does not pay.

Almost every well-known slogan has been the means of bringing in large sums of money. Each one in the following list has resulted in huge sales of whatever it set out to advertise:

"Say It With Flowers," "A Skin You Love to Touch," "You Never Pay More at Woolworth's," "Good to the Last Drop," "Keep That Schoolgirl Complexion," "Summer This Winter in Florida," "Worth a Guinea a Box," "His Master's Voice," "Eat More Fruit."

REVERTING TO NATURE.

Even Dogs Will Go Back to the Primitive In Defence of Their Young.

Some Scottish cattle were taken to Canada and allowed to run wild on a big ranch. Next spring the cows hid their calves in the thick bushes, while they grased in the open. They had returned—at a bound—to the habits of their wild ancestors of thousands of years ago.

The dog has been domesticated so long that no one knows what its wild ancestor was like. Yet even a dog can go back to the primitive in defence of its young.

This spring, a black retriever that had had two litters taken from her and drowned, disappeared. She was traced to a burrow that she had made deep in the earth near the brow of a thorn-covered hill. In this was her third litter, safe.

A cat once as even more curious refuge for her family. This was in the top of a pollard oak, quite a quarter of a mile from her owner's house. There she made a nest for her young family, feeding them on rats, mice, and birds which she caught. When they were about a month old she brought them back to the house, carrying them one by one in her mouth.

Bats have no nests, and the mother bat never has more than one young one at a time, which she carries with her in all her long flights. The baby bat clutches the mother's breast with its thumbs, and clings with its tiny front teeth to her hair.

Shur-on Glasses

Optical Service Supreme

EYES EXAMINED

Lenses Ground on the Premises.

DR. L. LEWIS

Optometrist

Next to Hydro Office

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

A' Richt!

Father—Ye were seen at the pictures the nicht wi that lassie McClaist.

Son—Aye! She had twa free tickets.

Father—That's a' richt then. Only I feared there was a catch in it.

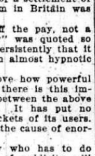
Gold From South Africa.

Gold output record of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, was made during a recent month. The figure reached the total of 834,340 fine ounces, 3,617 ounces higher than the previous record, made fourteen years ago. The value of the month's output was £3,554,051. The record has been made possible only by the improvement in the native labor position, there being now 181,204 natives employed, an increase of nearly 3,000 during the month.

Sunlight.

In addition to their beneficial physical effects, the rays of natural or artificial sunlight are declared to serve the purpose of a brain food. Proper exposure to sunshine increases the intellectual output.

Cook's Regulating Compound



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

23-1-y

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

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Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal, NAPANEE
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 132

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Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

GYPROC FIREPROOF WALLBOARD
HARDWALL PLASTER and INSULEX
The Mineral Insulator.
—FOR SALE BY—
Robert Light
Lumber and Millwood
Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

County of Lennox and Addington,

TO WIT:

By virtue of a Warrant under the hand of the WARDEN and the seal of the County of Lennox and Addington bearing date the 29th day of July, A.D., 1926, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the Lands and Tenements in the following list for the Arrears of Taxes due thereon and the Costs of Sale as therein set forth, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the said Arrears and Costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, by Public Auction for the said Arrears of Costs at my office, the Court House, in the Town of Napanee by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, A.D., 1926, and the following day if necessary, beginning at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon and in compliance with the "Assessment Act."

W. J. SHANNON,
County Treasurer of Lennox and Addington.

County Treasurer's Office, Court House, Napanee, July 29th, 1926.

TOWNSHIP OF DENBIGH

Owner or Party Assessed	Lot	Con.	Acres	Years	Arrears	Costs	Total
Caldwell Estate	8	E.R.	100	1922-25	$19.38	$2.74	$22.12
Ruth Snider	4 & 5		200	1922-3-4-5	129.36	5.99	135.35
TOWNSHIP OF ABINGER							
Deseronto Land Co	2	W.R.	100	1923-4-5	25.56	2.89	28.45
S. S. Chuthom	1, 2, 3	4	200	1923	12.71	3.07	15.78
Hugo Brown	3 & 4	9	200	1923-4-5	87.65	4.70	92.35
John Flake	9 & 10	13	200				
	17	14	100				
	15	15	100	1922-3-4	104.58	5.62	110.20
C. M. Clark	16	15	100	1921 to 5	44.22	3.16	47.38
William Holmes	17 & 18	15	200	1922-3-4-5	77.74	4.45	82.19
TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR							
G. A. MacGillivray	E ½ 6	1	100	1922-3-4-5	20.68	2.77	23.45
Shirley Hanes	12 & 13	2	400	1923-4-5	43.26	3.59	46.85
T. L. Kipp	E ½ 9	5	128½	1923-4-5	21.41	2.79	24.20
Joseph Grey	9	6	70	1922-25	7.46	2.50	9.96
W. J. and Mary Foster	Pt. 10	7	81½	1925	3.10	2.50	5.60
Joseph Grey	10	8	188	1922-25	24.90	2.88	27.78
J. H. MacDonald	Pt. 27	8	1	1922-25	21.17	2.78	23.95
Marshal Presley	E ½ 26	8					
	E ½ 27	8					
	N w ¼ 26	9	250	1921	54.44	4.12	58.56
George Garry	E ½ 27	9	100	1921-2-3	25.26	2.89	28.15
Noah Kimmerly	E ½ 26	9					
	Pt. 25	10	125	1921	39.13	3.48	42.61
William Woodcock	N ½ 10	10					
	S ½ 11	10	100	1922	12.58	2.82	15.40
Electa Thompson	6	11	200	1923-4-5	31.01	3.03	34.04
Deseronto Land Co	N ½ 2	8	80	1923-4	4.73	2.50	7.23
TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA							
Mary Spencer	12	R.A.	100	1922-23	38.81	3.23	42.04
Cole Cummings	22 & 23	R.A.	200	1922-25	50.15	3.76	53.91
Boonie Hawley	26	R.A.	100	1923	4.00	2.50	6.50
Deseronto Land Co	27	R.A.	100	1923-4-5	15.26	2.64	17.90
George McGarvey	6		100	1922	10.26	2.51	12.77
Excelsior Life	29	8	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
Walter Burch	Pt 6	10	2	1923-5	2.77	2.50	5.27
Fred Stringer	Pt 5	10	2	1923	1.61	2.50	4.11
Sidney Ballard	Pt. 5	10	5	1923-25	5.73	2.50	8.23
Excelsior Life	E ½ 32	17	100	1923-4-5	7.99	2.50	10.49
TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM							
F. W. Griffith	Point in Wes-lemoon Lake	16	5	1922-23	173.79	6.60	180.39
William Hartwig	do	16	3¼	1922	50.34	3.51	53.85
TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD							
Charles LaBarge	N ½ 29	1	100				
	S ½ 30	1	100	1922	14.70	2.87	17.57
Chance Clark	E ½ 14	6	100	1923	19.48	2.99	22.47
Ruth P. McKim	Pt of the E. pt of lot 4, Village lot 16, Ballentrae		¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	4.05	2.50	6.55
J. A. Seybold et al	N ½ 5	14	100	1923-4-5	67.29	3.94	71.23
Fred Hawley	E ½ 9	14					
	E ½ 10	14	200	1922-4-5	21.74	3.05	24.79
Deseronto Land Co	24	15	198	1923-4-5	18.14	2.71	20.85
VILLAGE OF ERINSVILLE							
S. E. Side Tullow St	1	4	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	1.43	2.50	3.93
E. Side Ottawa St	1	4	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.07	2.50	4.57
E. Side Ottawa St. South	2	4	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	2.67	2.50	5.17
TOWNSHIP OF ERNESTTOWN							
Emma Galloway	Pt 30	1	¾ ac	1922-3-4-5	63.72	3.85	67.57
A. D. VanSlyck	Pt 5		5 ac	1922-3-4-5	42.82	3.33	46.15
VILLAGE OF BATH							
House of Providence	Pt lots 7 & 8 south of Queen and west of Church St. (Meacham's Atlas)			1923-4-5	31.14	3.03	34.17
VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH							
Hazard Bristol	Lot 6, Con. 2 corner of North & Brock		1/5 ac	1922-3-4-5	5.94	2.50	8.44

N.B.—The above List of Lands are all Patented.

W. G. LOYST, Warden.

W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer.

ADDED POWER: LONGER LIFE: SMOOTHER PERFORMANCE: ADDED DRIVING EASE AND SECURITY: GREATER ECONOMY: FINER APPOINTMENTS: ADDED BEAUTY: AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT WHICH OLDSMOBILE SIX HAS EVER BEEN SOLD:

OLDSMOBILE invites you to see—inspect—drive—the *even finer Oldsmobile*—believing that, no-matter what car you now favor or what price you are willing to pay, you owe it to yourself, your pocketbook and your sense of satisfaction to investigate the Oldsmobile Six.

Enlarged L-Head Engine
Crankcase Ventilation
Dual Air Cleaning
Oil Filter
Harmonic Balancer
Twin-Beam Headlights controlled from steering wheel
Two-Way Cooling
Three-Way Pressure Lubrication
Full Automatic Spark Control
Thermostatic Charging Control
Tapered Dome-Shaped Combustion Chambers
High Velocity, Hot-Section Manifold
Special Design, Light Cast-Iron Pistons
Honed Cylinders
Silent Chain Drive
Balloon Tires
Duco Finish
New Beauty of Line and Appointments in Fisher Bodies
Many other features of demonstrated worth, at no increase in standard prices.

Ask About the GMAC Plan of Deferred Payments.

BUY OLDSMOBILE WITH CONFIDENCE OF-720

ROBT. McFARLANE,
DEALER
NAPANEE, ONT.

OLDSMOBILE
SIX

Get them play by play with a King Radio

Don't Miss the Big Football Games

Ask for King Model 61, Six Tubes, Three Dial Control In Beautiful Two-Tone Cabinet

THERE'S nothing more thrilling on the air than the breathless broadcasting of this fall's football games—from across the field the stirring music of college bands led by haughty drum majors in high hats—the stirring roar of cheering thousands—then—"Signals!"—and off they go!

You can get it all—in your own home—if you have a King Radio. A King will give you the station you want *in daylight*—bring it in clear and loud and strong so that you need never miss a single play that is broadcast.

The King Radio shown here is the 61. It's a *six-tube* set, built to give you distance and volume and quality. It's in a beautiful cabinet. You'll always be proud of it. And the price is so reasonable it will amaze you.

Small Down Payment Gets This Radio

Best of all, you can get it for a small down payment, the balance to be taken care of in small monthly amounts as you enjoy the set. We will install the set all ready to tune in and show you how to use it.

Come in today and see this King Radio. We have others up to $210.00 from which to choose. If you can't come, phone us and we will have the set in before tomorrow night. But don't delay—and miss the big football events. Come in today!

King Radio Shop
Don Scott
John St. — Napanee

KING RADIO
"Most Radio Per Dollar"

CANADA AS A GOLD PRODUCER.

The Total Production in 1925 Was 1,740,386 Fine Ounces.

There has been a steady increase in the gold production of Canada during the last decade, due largely to the discovery of the new gold fields in Northern Ontario. The rate of increase is likely to be sustained for some years to come, not alone because of the production that will come from properties now undergoing development but also because of production from the new Rouyn fields in western Quebec, and from the newly-discovered Red Lake area in western Ontario. Last year the total production in all Canada was 1,740,386 fine ounces in gold, valued at $35,976,970. Approximately 84 per cent. of this production was obtained from the mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in northern Ontario, and 13 per cent. from British Columbia.

Canada's total recorded production of gold since the year 1858 now amounts to $560,786,381. The world's total production of gold has been declining since 1912, but the Canadian output is still increasing annually and since 1922 Canada has stood third among the countries of the world as a producer of this precious metal. The present output is at the rate of nearly $100,000 per day, and this rate will probably continue to rise for some years.

The discoveries made in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas during the years 1906-1920 have disclosed the most important new gold producing area found anywhere in the world during the last quarter century. The importance of Canada as a gold producer has still further enhanced in recent years by the discoveries and development work now taking place in western Quebec, and by the discovery of auriferous ores in the Red Lake district of Ontario last summer. The present output in this country are still bright for further discoveries because of the immense unprospected territory underlain by ancient crystalline rocks in associations similar to those found in the producing areas.

FASHIONS IN WORDS.

Slang May Become the Polite Conversation of the Next.

Most people regard a word as just a word. Yet, as a matter of fact, words, like people, have histories. Some, rooted in humble origins, rise and become noble.

The first thing that happens to a word on the down grade is that ordinary people fight shy of using it in everyday speech. For example, who nowadays uses the words: "trow, weep, chide, slay, mar?" They have been supplanted by: "rendezvous, cry, scold, kill, spoil."

In the late eighteenth century someone invented the slang word "gamble." It has since gone up in the world; to-day it is good English. Other words which were once mere slang are: "foggy, nag, stingy, fun, clever."

Look up Dr. Johnson's famous dictionary and you see that he stigmatizes "clever" as a "low word," and "fun" and "stingy" as "low cant words." To-day they are very respectable members of the English language.

On the other hand, many really beautiful words are dying.

Among these are: "blithe, fain, sooth, dight."

Even the poets are passing them by. Charming as they are, they are humble word-folk to-day.

Aside from old words which have entered the dictionary by the back door of slang and cant, and others of the aristocracy of our language which have lost caste, there are newborn words.

A new word is born whenever we make any scientific advance. Sometimes, however, such words are short-lived. Thus, to-day, "aviator," a mere infant, born of the conquest of the air, is willing, before its lusty younger brother, "airman." Similarly, "aeroplane" has replaced "flying machine." "Chauffeur" is an example of a word imported through sheer laziness.

To "listen-in" is a late newcomer, born of wireless. "Jazz" is another word rapidly making its way in the world. "Stunt," still a parvenu of the slang class, is forging ahead. Very soon it will be quite good English, with a place in the peerage of words—the dictionary.

There are other new words which do not come into being through the necessity for naming a new thing. Frequently, they are importations from America.

The chief agency for this invasion is the moving-picture. "Sure," used in the American way, is becoming colloquial. "Yep," for "yes"—how old Dr. Johnson would have hated it! —has also come across the Atlantic and entered our spoken language, says Answers.

But perhaps the strangest of all word histories is that of the "snob." It was unknown until Thackeray used it in "Vanity Fair." It was indeed, an upstart word. But to-day it has pushed itself along, in true snob fashion, until it is accepted in the very best circles.

Every spoken language is a living fluid instrument. That is why our modern English is so changed since the day Shakespeare wrote it.

Rolls Up Like a Ball.

A queer little animal from Australia is known as the echidna. Scientists claim that this curious creature is a link between the birds and true mammals. As an ant-eater it is a fine specimen of a porcupine, being completely covered with a coat of large spines, which serves as an armor.

When the echidna is attacked where digging is impossible, it immediately tucks in its head and feet and rolls itself into a ball. If the ground is soft the echidna disappears rapidly and suddenly.

Boot Heels.

Boot heels are of Persian origin, and were originally attached to sandals in order that the wearers might keep their feet above the burning sands.

DO YOU KNOW ANTHRAX?

DESCRIPTION OF SYMPTOMS AND CONTROL.

Mouldy Sweet Clover Hay May Be Poisonous — An Understanding of Process May Avert Loss.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Each season a number of animals are lost through anthrax. Such losses are often unforseen and there is always the hidden danger lurking in the pasture, waiting the coming of the unsuspecting victim. Anthrax fields are always a menace, the spores are there on the grass or in the water.

Infection.

Infection by way of the digestive tract through taking food and water, has been considered the most common means of the organism reaching its host. Horse flies, horn flies and the mosquito have been credited with being common carriers. A small skin wound may prove a source of infection.

The Nature of Anthrax.

Anthrax is caused by bacillus anthracis, it is an acute, febrile disease affecting particularly cattle, horses and sheep-dogs and chickens seem to be immune. The disease is characterized by hemorrhagic infiltrations of sub-cutaneous tissue and engorgement of the spleen.

Symptoms.

The worst forms are met with in cattle and sheep, in these the attacks are severe and sudden. There is a loss of appetite, breathing is rapid and difficult, usually a discharge from the mouth and nose. Affected animals tremble violently, stagger and fall in convulsions, passing out in a few hours. In the less severe types swellings appear on the surface of the body, these are oedematous at first but become doughy in texture before becoming gangrenous. With horses the symptoms are often quite obscure and are manifest only by severe attacks of colic, and dropsical swellings about the chest or throat.

Postmortem.

Be careful, more than one human being has lost his life messing with an anthrax carcass. Let the veterinarian do the post mortem, he understands the dangers and protects himself against infection.

Control.

Treatment is not successful, owing to the rapid fatal course of the disease. In anthrax localities, as soon as a case of anthrax is suspected, all remaining animals should be transferred to another pasture or stable and vaccinated or treated with anthrax agressin. These treatments can be applied by modern trained veterinarians, they are effective and give a good measure of immunity at small cost.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Poisoning of Cattle by Sweet Clover Hay.

All sweet clover hay does not have poisonous properties, as many farmers have fed it to stock for years without loss. The question naturally arises, Why is some sweet clover hay responsible for the disease? There is much evidence that certain moulds that may grow on or within the sweet clover stalk are responsible for the formation of this poisonous principle, which apparently delays the clotting time of the blood, destroys red blood cells, injures the vital tissues of the body to such an extent that mishaps result.

Feeding Experiments.

Feeding trials with sweet clover hay that was credited with poisonous properties have been conducted to determine the course of the disease. These trials indicate that a period of 31 days is the usual time that lapses between the commencement of feeding and the death of the animal. The animals remain apparently normal, showing no symptoms whatever until about the 28th day after commencement of feeding. Once symptoms are shown the course is rapid and the victim usually passes out in from one to three days.

Symptoms.

Animal becomes stiff and later very lame if urged to move. Large swellings may develop oedematous in character on any part of the body. Blood frequently passed in discharges from the body. No appetite—visible mucous membranes pale. Blood does not clot, and difficulty experienced in arresting hemorrhage if small vessel is severed. Temperature remains about normal.

Post Mortem.

Generally shows excessive hemorrhages in the subcutaneous tissue—thoracic and abdominal cavities. Blood is pale in color and does not clot readily. Muscles dark colored and infiltrated with blood. Hemorrhages are invariably present on the epicardium and pleurae in all cases.

Prevention.

Do not use mouldy sweet clover hay. If symptoms appear following the consumption of mouldy sweet clover hay, then change feed at once and keep cattle quiet, and call the veterinarian to administer the blood serum treatment. Use only the best grown growth of sweet clover for hay and handle it in such a way, that moulds cannot develop. Keep it dry —mould must have moisture for growth.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

Don't.

Don't feed dusty hay or ill-smelling feeds just before milking.

Don't expect the milk or cream to be cooled than the surroundings where it is kept.

Don't skim too thin cream.

Don't expect to get top price for cream unless pans, stable, utensils, separator, and milkers are kept clean.

Don't forget that there is good money in dairying if it is properly done.

Insurance for Spinsters.

An insurance company for spinsters is popular in Denmark. The premium is equal to nearly sixpence a week from the age of twenty to forty, and after all members who are unmarried draw about ten shillings a week for life.

Ticketed Triplets.

Girl triplets, born to Mr. and Mrs. William Purcell, of Birmingham, England, are so much alike, and so equal in weight, that it has been necessary to ticket them one, two, and three, in order to tell which is which.

MOST BACKWARD PEOPLE.

Are Two Thousand Years Behind the Times.

The aborigines of Australia are amongst the most backward people on the earth and the tribes of the Cape York Peninsula—that unknown finger of Australia pointing to the north—are the least civilised of Australian aborigines.

They are the People Who Stood Still. The oldest living race of humans in the world, they are ten thousand years behind the times.

They are reputed to be hostile and treacherous, but Mr. Jack McLaren, who lived amongst them for eight years, found them quite easy to get on with.

Mr. McLaren's business was to plant cocoanut palms, and his adventures during the eight years these trees take to come to maturity are told in "My Crowded Solitude."

The only white man amongst these primitive savages, he was, in the beginning, more than a little nervous. He used to lie awake with rifle and revolver beside him listening to the wailing of curlews along the beach, the guttural barking of crocodiles in an adjacent creek, the howling of distant wild dogs, and the imagined voices of stealthily approaching natives.

Nothing serious happened, however, and by degrees he grew accustomed to his environment.

A native woman, old and incredibly ugly, installed herself as his housekeeper, without so much as asking "by your leave." He taught her to cook "white man way," and she made a fairly apt pupil.

But it was as a nurse that she excelled, tending him through severe bouts of fever, and applying native remedies that proved wonderfully effective.

The men, too, took pity on his "ignorance," as they deemed it, and instructed him in the lore of the jungle.

There were some things, however, on which they would not enlighten him, amongst these being their smoke-signalling system, by means of which they conveyed distance.

Over and over again news was conveyed to Mr. McLaren in this manner of occurrences that had taken place hundreds of miles distant only a few hours previously.

On one occasion the news was of a momentous kind. The man who interpreted this particular signal had picked up from McLaren some scraps of English, and his version of the news conveyed to him by the distant rod of smoke was as follows:

"Plenty fellers fight. Them people who make the smoke been hear the news from one 'nother people what been hear from the men belong one cutter what been anchor at their camp. Plenty fellers fight, and plenty come dead. Yes—white fellers, and they too much plenty, my word!"

That pidgin-English interpretation of a message in smoke was the author's first intimation of the Great War!

On one occasion the Government Resident on Thursday Island sent Mr. McLaren a great bale of blankets for the natives.

The author distributed these among them, telling them at the same time how grateful they ought to be to the Government for the gift.

The tribe, however, were impressed neither by the gift nor by the author's remarks. They took the blankets without comment, and that night slept in them.

Next day they complained that the things irritated, and after that they slept in them no more. They used them instead of bark for roofing their huts.

COAL TO CURE HEADACHES.

Hundred and One Amazing Things That Can Be Made From Coal.

To judge from the politicians, one would imagine the future of coal is dependent on the amount we burn. It is nothing of the kind. The scientist and the chemist are hard at work proving that there is another future for the industry. The scientist does not believe in polluting the air of our cities with smoke. Coal, he says, can be put to other and better uses.

How many people know that coal can be transformed into essence of orange blossoms? A scientist showed the writer a chart outlining a hundred and one amazing things that can be made from coal.

Unfortunately the scientist has not learned that new ideas and new methods are not accepted without years of concentrated publicity. But here is the chart, so plain, so clear, that any child could read it. It shows how he makes his essence of orange blossom.

First we are shown the raw coal. From this raw coal he extracts raw gas; from the raw gas he extracts middle oil; from the middle oil he gets naphthalene, then phthalic acid, and from that we get essence of orange blossoms.

Not only that. He can give us aspirin for our headaches and saccharin for our tea. A few years ago the only coal-tar dye known was musk; now there are more than 500 shades of dye.

He can give us laxative medicines, and a hair tonic called resorcene. He can make hydrol and creosote. He can give us concreting for the walls of our houses and waterproofing for the roofs. He has made explosive like cyborite and ammonite.

All these things can be made from coal, and instead of being deluged with fog, Britain might enjoy a clear, clean atmosphere.

Motor Skates.

Motors small enough to run roller skates are the remarkable achievement of a German engineer. The newest model uses acetylene gas for fuel, the motor is oiled automatically, is water cooled, and has a unique ventilating system. Power for six hours, with a speed of from eighteen to twenty-two miles an hour, costs only about a penny.

Fooled Himself.

"Come, come," said a kind old gentleman to a little boy who was crying. "What is the matter?"

"I've been playing truant, and just remembered it's Saturday."

Fish Eat Other Fish.

When a codfish eats it takes an oyster in its mouth, cracks the shell, digests the meat and ejects the shell. Crabs crack the shells of their smaller neighbors and suck out the meat. This accounts for the mounds of shells which are found beneath the waves. And, as further illustrating the constant destruction going on in the ocean's depth, it is said that if a ship sinks at sea it will be eaten by the fish with the exception of its metal portions.

DARK CORNERS OF EARTH

ERA OF EXPLORATION HAS NOT YET CLOSED.

Quest for New Knowledge Will Continue So Long as Men of Science Retain Their Curiosity Concerning Wonders of the World.

Among the great mysteries of the earth until recently there remained the secrets of the Polar regions, but within the last few weeks these have been crossed by the airplane and the dirigible in the North, and similar invasions are planned for the South.

Despite these facts, the era of exploration has not closed. Nor will it ever close. To-day there are probably more expeditions penetrating inhospitable countries beyond the last frontiers of civilization than ever before in history. The methods of such exploration are not always dissimilar to those of the past, but the motives have changed. To-day the new generation of discoverers are seeking new knowledge rather than new lands, and knowledge, unlike geography, knows no limits.

What lies in the jungles of Africa or South America; into the fastnesses of Asia; into the ice-locked realms of the Arctic, are the jumping-off ground of serious men driven from colleges and museums by the irresistible urge of scientific curiosity. They are seeking many strange things. Some would know more of those odd people, the pygmies. Some would delve into the forgotten secrets of civilizations that ended centuries ago. Some want to know more about certain obscure diseases. Others follow the route of earlier pioneers to gather what knowledge their forerunners may have missed. Some seek odd forms of animal life. Some are trying to fit into the mystery that shrouds the origin of man. Some study the ocean beds, where all life emerged.

All, however, are explorers—adding bit by bit to the sum total of human knowledge.

The pygmy races of the earth are being sought and studied to-day by more than one expedition. From the Smithsonian Institute has gone forth a group equipped with airplanes to explore the mountain regions of Dutch New Guinea, where such a race is known to exist along with the more familiar Papuans.

It is believed possible that the high mountains are peopled by races never seen by Europeans, but so far definite knowledge of the existence of such peoples does not exist. If the Smithsonian expedition reaches its objective, this point will be determined.

Recently Dr. Cuthbert Christy, an Englishman, investigated the life of the pygmies of the Ituri country in Central Africa, and told interesting stories concerning them.

Another interesting race of which the men of science would like to know more are the so-called "head squeezers." Little is known of the tribe except that it lives in the mountains between the Amazon Basin and the Northern Andes.

Other strange and interesting types for mankind have either been found within recent months or are being sought by the exploring anthropologists.

In January an expedition of scientists returned to Cape Town, Africa, from remote regions to the north, with a strange tale of seeing a lost tribe of "strandloopers" — primitive cave dwellers who formerly inhabited the coastal belt of the Cape and were believed to have become extinct. The scientists reported that the "strandloopers" (so called by the Boers) were discovered inhabiting a stretch of coast which is isolated by a hundred-mile width of desert.

In the summer of 1925 the quest for traces of primitive man in the stratum of the Ice Age was further pursued by the third Asiatic expedition of the New York Museum of Natural History, in co-operation with the American Asiatic Association, which left Peking on the first leg of its penetration of the wilds of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.

Within the last few weeks the archeologists, delving away in remote section of the globe, have announced new discoveries concerning ancient civilization. From Mexico came the report that a Government expedition had penetrated to a little-known section of that country and had found near Arriaga, a village in the state of Chiapas, one of the lost cities of antiquity, a city rivalling the splendors of Chichen Itza, unearthed in Yucatan by excavators from the Carnegie Institute.

Another archeological expedition, headed by Captain R. E. Cheesman, has announced the discovery of the oasis of Jabrin, whose exact position has long been in doubt among geographers.

Captain Cheesman was able to locate ruins believed to be those of Jerra, the ancient Phoenician port on the Persian Gulf, as its position corresponds with that given by Ptolemy about the middle of the second century. He also made a collection of geological specimens, together with desert fauna and flora, many of which proved to be new to science.

In forbidden jungles may be found too, medical knowledge waiting for the properly trained scientist to discover it.

To the naturalist, as to other men of science, exploration opens a wide field; and down in the depths of the ocean there still remain wide fields awaiting scientific exploration.

Thus the quest for new knowledge continues. And thus will it continue so long as the men of science retain their curiosity concerning the wonders of this world. Always there will be something to be discovered. It was Sir Isaac Newton, philosopher, discoverer of the law of gravitation, and one of the greatest figures in all science, who said of his work:

"I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, while the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

Shone Only at Night.

Shining only at night and baffling all attempts at valuation, a diamond has come to light in Madras, India. A necklace consisting of nine different types of jewels recently was sold from an antique collection for $1,000. The peculiar type of one stone attracted the notice of a jeweler. It proved to be a wonderful gem with a light rosy tint in daytime, changing to full blue when exposed to the sun's rays. During the daytime, however, the stone, even when placed in a dark room, gives off no light. Only at night it sheds a bright moonlight lustre, spreading into a brilliant halo in a room completely darkened.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's.

TIMOTHY SEED !
No. 1 for Purity for Fall Seeding

LAWN SEED
Government Tested

This ts a good time to sow this seed to freshen up the lawn for spring.

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Everything clean and sanitary.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

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Ambulance Service in Connection
Prompt attention to night or day calls.
Office Telephone No. 74.
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An automatic lowering device with green grass grave lining, and earth covering, have been recently added to the equipment. This is one of the most up-to-date equipments that can be purchased.

Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-0m

CORNS
end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the causes, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*, *antiseptic*, *waterproof*. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

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Put one on—the pain is gone!

Sold at Shoe and Drug Stores and by Dr. Scholl's Chiropodists in all Principal Cities

The Haines Shoe Houses

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Preparation.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, 3 for $2. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

23-1-y

Roofing !

Johns-Manville's celebrated asbestos, slate surfaced shingles and roll roofing. Will not burn or rot.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

The Schooner Lyman Davis is in the harbour with coal for Van-Luven.

Mayor Angrove, of Kingston, announces that he will run for the fifth term.

Kingston Fair will receive $1,000 per day rain insurance for Wednesday and Thursday.

Rain spoiled the programme of the Kingston Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Lord Byng, Governor-General of Canada, passed through Napanee about 2 p.m. on Monday in his private car.

Rev. R. C. Tait occupied the pulpit at Trinity Church on Sunday evening and preached an eloquent sermon on "The Parable of The Leaven."

Little Miss Alice Holmes, Odessa, has received a nice letter with a photograph from Right Hon. MacKenzie King, whom she presented with a bouquet on his appearance in Napanee.

Kiln dried wood, hard and soft, for grates and kindling. D. L. and W. Scranton Coal, all sizes. Cannell Coal and Coke.

GLEESON'S
43-b Phone 128

Bobby Booth, formerly of Napanee, but now residing in Toronto, has attained fame as a professional boxer. His last victory was on Wednesday night, when he won a sensational bout in the elimination tournament held in Montreal over Curly Wilshur.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Cranston, Deseronto Road, was the scene of a large gathering on Thursday evening, when friends, not only from the surrounding district, but also from town, presented a shower to Mr. and Mrs. Roy McGreer, who were recently married. The many useful and beautiful gifts which were presented, bore a fitting testimony to the popularity of both Mr. and Mrs. McGreer, who in acknowledging the same expressed their appreciation to their many friends for the exquisite gifts. The evening was then whiled away in song, story, games and dancing, after which a delicious lunch was served.

United States' Debt to Sweden.

It was in June, 1782, when, upon the order of Gustavus III, the Swedish minister in Paris, Gustavus Philip Creutz, got into communication with the Americans' agent in France, Benjamin Franklin. "It was nothing less than a treaty with Europe's oldest kingdom which Creutz offered to Franklin and the free states of his land. Franklin himself, as well as his countrymen, grasped with thankfulness the offered hand, the treaty was signed in April, 1783, and remained of practical benefit to the United States for a long time. The most important aspect of the matter was, however, that this treaty signified the introduction of the United States into international relations as a recognized power.

Sheep With Gold-Filled Teeth.

The sheep of the western islands of Scotland are almost as stylish as the dogs that ride in automobiles on our own Fifth avenue, in New York city. The canine aristocrats have occasional cavities in their teeth filled with gold, but the Scottish sheep have their entire set gold-plated before they have any chance to decay. The gold-plating is due to gold dust in the soil. As early as 1336 Hector Boece, bishop of Aberdeen, speaks of the remarkable appearance of the sheep that roam "the golden mountain" in central Aberdeenshire. Their wool is yellow, their flesh is red, flecked, as it were, with saffron, and their teeth are the hue of gold, he says.—Popular Science Monthly.

Beautiful Things Worth While.

Bear bravely the burden which so many other shoulders have borne. Insist upon a little time daily for the contemplation of beauty. A walk through the clean air, the coming up of the sun and the long shadows and rich gold bars of the winter morning, a Japanese bulb in a porcelain jar, a load of straw caught by the sun on a hill, the cattle streaming about the stack, the woman above the cradle, the frost crystals on the pane, the poise of a cat, children at play, one or all these things arrest the beauty lover. Let there be moments when the hubbub is hushed and when beauty of color, sound or some peculiar and exquisite composition may sink into the waiting soul.—Buffalo Express.

POULTRY WANTED.

We want your Poultry, especially your hens ALIVE, and will pay you highest cash prices for same. Bring them in any time you wish and GO HOME WITH THE CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE M. B. MILLS CO.
40-b

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Miss Marjorie Doller returned to Buffalo, N.Y., on Friday.

Mrs. Morse and her sister, Miss Hilda Daly were in Toronto last week. Miss Hilda is attending Bishop Strachan School.

Mr. E. J. Roy was in Montreal a couple of days last week.

Miss Laura Chambers has returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., after spending the summer with her mother at Little Creek.

Miss Mildred Brown has returned to St. Anne de Belleview, Que., to continue her studies.

Mrs. W. H. Milsap and family have returned from spending the holidays at Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Madden are in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. Blake McCutcheon, Montreal is holidaying at his home in Marlbank.

Mr Jas. Naphin has gone to Belleville, where he entered the employ of the Canadian National Railway.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Mallaby and Miss Minnie Miller have returned to New York, after spending some time with their father, Mr. S. R. Miller.

Mrs. Hamilton Armstrong, Carman, Man., is the guest of Mrs. Garrett Neely.

Miss Mabel Madden, Chicago, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Madden, Kingston road.

Mrs. Saunders and Miss Saunders were guests of Mrs. Geo. D. Hawley last week.

Mrs. E. J. Pollard spent a few days wast week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston.

Mr. Malcolm Getty, Upper Alton, Ill., is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. W. Guess.

Mr. T. H. Whelan, of Vancouver, B.C., who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Patrick Gleeson, left for his home on Monday.

Mrs. Louise Hogle, Boston, Mass., spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. O. N. Rockwell.

Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Carr left on Monday last to attend Upper Canada College.

Miss Diana Miller has returned from spending the summer at Big Win Inn, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jewell spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. S. Derry, Kingston.

Miss Marjorie Trumpour, New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luke Trumpour.

Misses Lillian Smith, Napanee, and Greta Dudgeon, Selby, left last week for New York, where they will train for nurses.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peters and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Peters, of Switzerville, attended the funeral of the late John Vanvolkenburg at Bobcageon, last week.

Miss Mildred Harrington, left last week to join the staff of the Kingston General Hospital as a nurse-in-training.

Mrs. Patrick Gleeson and her brother, Mr. T. H. Whelan, of Vancouver, B.C., returned on Wednesday from a trip to Rochester, N.Y., New York City and Toronto.

Mr. Harry M. Johnston announces the engagement of his daughter, Mildred Brisco, to Mr. Howard LeRoy Armstrong, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Armstrong, Napanee, the marriage to take place early in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Crozier, Napnaee, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lena Dell to Mr. Allen G. Baldwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Baldwin, Napanee. The marriage will take place late in September.

BIRTHS

Blakely—At Oshawa, on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blakely, 245 John St., W. (nee Pearl Young), a daughter—Marion Laural. Kingston Standard please copy.

Carpenter—At Napanee, on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Carpenter, of Watertown, N.Y., a daughter—Constance Marjorie.

DEATHS

Curle—At North Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 19th, 1926, John Sills Curle, aged 86 years, 4 months.

Boomhour—At Deseronto, on Friday, Sept. 17th, 1926, William Boomhour, aged 76 years.

Hart—At Adolphustown, on Monday, Sept. 14th 1926, Stephen Hart, aged 69 years.

Schryver—At Los Angeles, Cal., on Friday, Sept. 10th, 1926, Mary Schryver, widow of the late Colin Schryver, aged 80 years, 11 months, 25 days.

THE DOMINION BANK
NAPANEE BRANCH

Will move into new premises at the corner of John and Dundas Streets, on the

29th of September

A. WAITE, Manager.

USHERING IN THE NEW FALL MODES
—At ROBINSON'S—
With Prices as Attractive as the Fashions Themselves

Women !
Settle Your Winter Coat Problem Early

Our New Fall Stocks Have Arrived!

We settled this question to our own satisfaction several weeks ago. We explored the Canadian markets, we opened up new sources of supply where prices were more advantageous. We have even secured greater discounts from our regular houses. We know our coat values compare favorably with coat values obtainable anywhere in Canada. We want you to know how well we can serve you.

Scores and scores of coats in last minute styles and last minute materials await your choosing.

FEATURING—An all Star Cast of clever silhouettes. Straight-line, bloused, Dolman, tailored.

FEATURING — Artistic developments in fur ornamentations. Squirrel, Kolinsky, Opossum, Ringtail, Mandel, Coney.

FEATURING — Materials fabricatured on two continents. Needlepoint, Venicepoint, Pinpoint, Duvetyn, Shadow Plaids.

FEATURING—A complete new list of Autumn colorings. Winter Oak, Bluejay, Tanger, Twilight, Redwood, Larkspur.

FEATURING—A non-surpassable line-up of values. $14.95, $16.95, $18.95, $24.50, $29.50, $35.00, $39.50, $47.50, $50.00, $55.00, $62.50, $75.00, $85.00, $115.00, $117.50.

FEATURING—Coats you'll be proud to own and delighted to wear.

We invite your earliest inspection.

Fashion Turns to Velvet For Autumn Smartness

Scores of Lovely Exclusive Versions Are Here All are Moderately Priced

There's a strong case in favor of this exceptionally fine collection of new Autumn Millinery. In the first place they possess all the chic and smartness that master designers and nimble fingers can put in them.

Secondly, they are exclusive, no two are exactly alike in style, color and ornamentation.

Thirdly, we purchased them most favorably, which is satisfactorily reflected in their extremely low prices.

You'll like thes hats because they fit the head snugly, and are most comfortable for wearing with the large fur collars on Autumn coats.

Shown in all the rich shades so delightful this season.

They're on display in our Millinery Section. Be sure you see them.

LEADING IN THESE BEAUTIFUL FABRICS ARE THESE CHOICE CUT VELVETS

MULTICOLOR, TWO TONE AND PLAIN EFFECTS ARE SHOWN

Without doubt we have gathered together a very select range of cut Velvets for your consideration. Individual dress lengths are featured in the assortment.

Rich, plain effects shown in Black, Canary, Green, Blue, Claret. Two-tone colorings in very rich combinations. Each are of beautiful texture and rich colorings.

Exceptionally Attractive Styles in Girls' Flannel Dresses

Values at $3.95 and $4.95
That Are Outstanding

Busy mothers should take time to investigate these dresses. We are confident you'll appreciate the values as much as your daughters will delight in the styles. A full range of sizes from 3 to 14 years is at your disposal.

Both pin stripe and kasha finished flannel has been employed in their making.

The styles range from plain tailored to chic holero effects.

Shown in all the Autumn colorings.

Sizes in this group range from 3 to 14 years.

Flannelette Blanket Sale !
On Saturday, September 25th
At $1.89 a Pair

These Heatherdown Flannelette Blankets come in a good size, 66 x 78, in white only, with Pink or Blue borders.

On a chilly night you will greatly appreciate the warmth of these Heatherdown Blankets, with their soft, thick nap that does not shake or wash off like other Flannelette Blankets.

They are made from sturdy cotton yarns and will give the utmost in service.

White only, with Pink or Blue borders, size 66 x 78 in. Sale price $1.89 a pair, Saturday, September 25th.

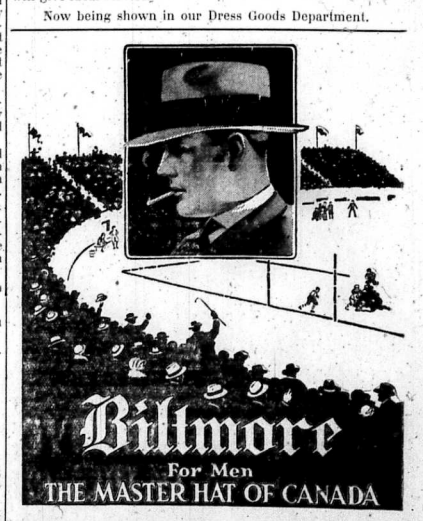
A very desirable new fabric
Ottoman Faille
Choose from Pure Wool and Silk and Wool

Each season we find that some new fabric has been called into being. The result is a very rich fabric in silk and wool Ottoman Faille, width 38 inches. Another popular fabric has been a pure wool Faille, 38 in. wide.

A large range of beautiful colors are shown, new ones being Spanish, Raisin, Claret, Gold Dust, International Blue, together with a complete list of other popular colors.

The cloth is a fine, even twill, made from soft yarn, and will give ideal service.

Now being shown in our Dress Goods Department.



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